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ESTABLISHED 1987

U.S. Gave Iran And Iraq False Intelligence Data

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — American intelligence agencies provided Iran and Iraq with deliberately distorted or inaccurate intelligence data in recent years to further the Reagan administration's goals in the region, intelligence sources said.
The sources said, for example, that assessments of a Soviet threat provided to Iranian officials were "doctored" to exaggerate the size of Soviet troop concentrations on the Iran border.
At the same time, the sources said Sunday, some information derived from satellites that was shared with Iraq was altered to make it misleading or incomplete. One source said, for example, that the images were cropped to leave out important details.
The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Monday that he could not confirm that U.S. intelligence agencies provided distorted or inaccurate information to Iran and Iraq, Reuters reported.
"That's one of those things I don't know," he said, adding: "It is not now the policy. Whether it was in the past, at any given time, I just can't answer."
State Department officials said casualties mounted in the Gulf war, but with little change in advantage. Page 6.



Transportation Paralyzed as Europe Shivers Under a Cold Wave
Sheep in Sittlingbourne, Kent, in southeastern England, on snowy pastures as Europe experienced some of its lowest temperatures in a quarter century. Ice winds and snowfalls caused numerous deaths and disrupted transportation across the continent. The Soviet Union reported that the severe weather had stalled 25,000 railroad freight cars on tracks, delaying coal deliveries. Page 2.

EC Currencies Adjusted After EMS Dispute

By Peter Maass
International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — European Community finance ministers agreed Monday to a mild realignment of the European Monetary System following acrimonious negotiations that underlined the weakness of the EMS.
The ministers adjusted the West German mark and the Dutch guilder upward by 3 percent, while the Belgian and Luxembourg francs were revalued 2 percent. The other EMS currencies remain unchanged.
West European bankers, government officials, foreign-exchange dealers and diplomats expressed highly skeptical views about the meaning of the agreement. (Page 9).



Edouard Balladur

LATE NEWS

U.S. Promotes Kampelman

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan on Monday promoted Max M. Kampelman, the chief American negotiator to the Geneva arms talks, to serve as counselor of the State Department.
Mr. Kampelman is to continue in his role as the chief U.S. negotiator in Geneva.

INSIDE TODAY



Stephane Grappelli, the 79-year-old jazz violinist, is the subject of a new biography, reviewed by Mike Zwerin. Page 7.

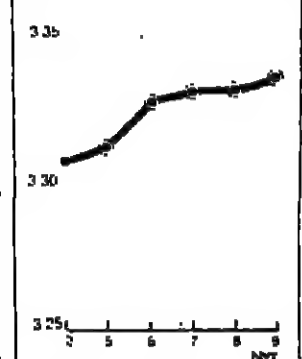
GENERAL NEWS

Nikolai I. Ryshkov, the Soviet prime minister, is a moderating force in the Kremlin's power struggle. Page 6.
Canadian officials are questioning whether the United States is serious about fighting acid rain. Page 3.
Owens-Illinois Inc. has turned down a \$3.34 billion takeover bid. Page 9.
The New York Giants defeated Washington, 17-0, and will face the Denver Broncos in the Super Bowl on Jan. 25. Page 15.

U.S. Is Urged to Ease High-Tech Controls

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A study by the National Academy of Sciences has found that attempts to keep high technology from Soviet bloc nations have not significantly improved national security but have cost the United States 188,000 jobs and \$9 billion a year.
In addition, the attempts "are having an increasingly corrosive effect" on U.S. relations with its allies, the study said.
The academy panel recommended ending the Defense Department's "de facto veto" over technology sales and easing U.S. controls on strategic exports to match those of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies.
The committee was headed by a former Air Force chief of staff, General Lew Allen Jr. It includes Melvin Laird, a former defense secretary, and Bobby Ray Inman, former director of the National Security Agency and former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency. It also includes business executives and academics.
Veteran defense officials and others on the panel questioned Pentagon estimates that export controls saved the United States billions of dollars in military costs. The benefit to U.S. national security from stringent export controls "is feasible only in the shrinking number of cases in which the United States is the only country possessing the technology," according to the study.
A preliminary draft report was made available to The Washington Post.
Export restrictions "have greater potential to damage the U.S. economy" than to "reduce exports to the East bloc," the report said.
"Executive branch decisions concerning national security export controls," it concluded, "should accord greater importance than they currently do to maintaining U.S. technical strength, economic vigor and allied unity."

The growing strength of the West German mark against the French franc during the first days of January.



The growing strength of the West German mark against the French franc during the first days of January.

Revising the Reagan Agenda

As Troubles Mount, White House Pares Programs

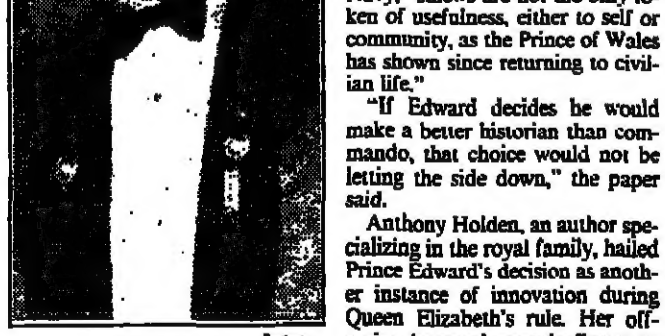
By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Hampered by political and physical ailments, President Ronald Reagan has pared down his agenda for his final two years in office, and will focus on protecting gains made in past years rather than on promoting new programs, according to White House officials.
In conversations last week, these officials said the administration would concentrate on such priorities as preserving lower tax rates, continuing aid to the Nicaraguan rebels and maintaining a steady buildup in military strength. One of the few areas that could lead to a major new effort is arms control, the officials say, but all they can muster right now is a "restrained optimism," as one put it.
In public, administration image-makers are portraying Mr. Reagan as a commanding and energetic figure who intends to push ahead on a broad front for the rest of his term. "He will continue to be a very powerful force in setting the agenda," a White House aide insisted.
To reinforce that impression, the administration will try to use the State of the Union Message, scheduled to be delivered Jan. 27, to highlight some new proposals under the rubric of "competitiveness." The package is likely to include ideas that would enhance the U.S. trading position through better training and higher productivity, rather than through retaliation against trading partners.
But in private, even some of Mr. Reagan's senior advisers concede that he has lost a significant amount of his ability to shape public policy and that the administration will be playing more defense than offense in the months ahead.
Some warning of political power is inevitable over the last two years of any presidency, but Mr. Reagan's problems have been aggravated by three factors: the electoral victories that gave the Democrats control of the Senate, the draining distraction of the Iran arms controversy and Mr. Reagan's health, which has put the White House staff on hold in recent weeks and delayed work on the State of the Union Message.
Accordingly, said one strategist, the administration will be taking a "doff-the-top" approach, not a shotgun approach. "A second aide said the White House was in danger of running out of 'intellectual capital' and could quickly lapse into being a 'custodian administration.'"
A third official acknowledged that the administration was lacking in fresh ideas, but argued that Congress was no more creative in producing ways to deal with such intractable problems as the budget deficit and the trade imbalance. "There is a certain validity to the charge that the president has a very slim agenda," he said. "But my question is, doesn't everybody?"
On Capitol Hill, Republicans and Democrats alike say the administration is in a severely weakened position to promote its own priorities in the 100th Congress, which convened last week. They paint a portrait of a lethargic and leaderless White House out of step with the consensus in Congress on many important issues.
"I'm concerned," said Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the Republican whip. "The direction is unclear. Right now, we're drifting."
— Trent Lott, Republican whip

2 Educators In China Dismissed

By Daniel Southard
Washington Post Service
BEIJING — China's campaign against Western democratic ideas intensified Monday with the dismissal of two educators and the dismissal of one of the country's leading universities.
The dismissals occurred as signs increased that a shake-up of top Chinese officials was imminent. Among those mentioned as possible targets was Hu Yaobang, the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, who has not appeared in public in two weeks.
The official press agency Xinhua said Monday night that the Communist Party and government decided to dismiss Guan Weiyuan, president of the University of Science and Technology of China in the eastern city of Hefei, and Fang Lizi, the university's vice president.
Mr. Fang, 50, an astrophysicist, had been a hero for many student demonstrators in recent weeks because he advocated independent thinking and more democratic local elections.
His critics in the government accused him of calling for the "complete Westernization" of China. They charged that he stirred up student unrest and rejected the Communist Party's leadership.
Both university students and Mr. Fang's opponents seemed to consider him a major source of inspiration for the student protesters who swept through more than a dozen cities last month calling for freedom and democracy.
There were signs, meanwhile, of an imminent shake-up of Chinese officials.
A Chinese source said that Zhu Houze, chief of the Communist Party's propaganda department, had been temporarily suspended from his duties following the student demonstrations, which reached a climax Jan. 1 in Beijing.
Mr. Zhu's suspension could mean that much higher stakes are involved. Some observers felt a top-level shake-up could be in the making that would lead well beyond Hefei university and the party propaganda department.
Mr. Zhu is known to be closely allied with Mr. Hu and Hu Qili, a Politburo member. Both top-ranking officials are strong supporters of economic changes and are believed to be on the defensive in the face of a conservative backlash against the recent student demonstrations.
Diplomats said they were puzzled by Hu Yaobang's failure to make public appearances or statements in the last two weeks. His silence stood in stark contrast to the multitude of statements being made by other officials about the student movement.
See CHINA, Page 2

Edward Resigns From Royal Marines, Breaking With Century-Old Tradition

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service
LONDON — Prince Edward, the youngest son of Queen Elizabeth II and fifth in line to the British throne, resigned from the Royal Marines on Monday, breaking a century-old tradition of princes serving tours of duty in the armed forces.
The 22-year-old prince's dissatisfaction with the rigorous marine training and discipline has been the obsession of London's tabloid press, the subject of a weekend family meeting at the royal country residence of Sandringham and an occasion for public debate over appropriate royal behavior and duties.
"Prince Edward has decided to resign from the marines," Buckingham Palace said in a brief statement that ended days of speculation. "Edward leaves the marines with great regret but has concluded that he does not wish to make the service his long-term career."
Prince Edward started the year-long Royal Marine officers training course four months ago. After reports last week that he was reconsidering his marine commitment, there were many remarks in the tabloid press that Prince Edward was not physically tough enough for the rigorous training.
These reports were denied by the prince's marine commanders, but they expressed "disappointment" at the prince's decision.
"It was his own decision," said Prince Edward's former commanding officer, Colonel Ian Moore, "but we in the Royal Marines will soldier on."
According to the tabloids' veteran watchers of the royal family, the prince's decision split the family.
His father, Prince Philip, and one of his brothers, Prince Andrew, reportedly urged him to at least finish his one-year training tour for the good of the family image.
However, Prince Charles, heir to the throne, and the queen were said to be sympathetic to the idea that



Prince Edward in his marines dress uniform in July.

Prince Edward should be able to follow his inclinations.
But some press reports, which were unconfirmed, had said that the queen was displeased with her son's reluctance to continue and that his father, who holds the rank of captain general of the marines, was angry.
Prince Philip is a much-decorated navy officer, and Prince Andrew served as a helicopter pilot under fire in the Falklands War with Argentina in 1982. Prince Charles served in several branches of the armed forces, including the navy.
Prince Edward, a graduate of Cambridge University, has been called the queen's "gentle son," described as a thoughtful young man given to intellectual pursuits. At school, he seemed far more at home as an amateur actor than on the playing fields, though he is an outdoor enthusiast and a skilled horseman.
The public reaction to the prince's problem has been mainly sympathetic. The Independent, a London daily, said that Prince Edward was merely being forced to do what "thousands of other young graduates have done for generations: admit that he made a bad career choice, do some serious thinking, and get on with something new."
The Guardian, in an editorial, said that although both Prince Edward's brothers served in the Royal Navy, "sins are not the only token of usefulness, either to self or community, as the Prince of Wales has shown since returning to civilian life."
"If Edward decides he would make a better historian or commando, that choice would not be letting the side down," the paper said.
Anthony Holden, an author specializing in the royal family, hailed Prince Edward's decision as another instance of innovation during Queen Elizabeth's rule. Her offspring, he noted, were the first to go to school with other children and the first to win genuine university places and degrees.
"The days of empire are over," Mr. Holden said, "and so are those when the lives of British royalty ran along mindless, entirely predestined grooves."
Though Prince Edward has not indicated his future plans, his resignation is seen by some as an opportunity for a much-needed royal role model in fields other than the armed forces.
Writing in The Times, John Grigg, a former member of the House of Lords, suggested the prince might join Britain's flagging manufacturing industry and help the national economy by combating Britain's lingering anti-business bias.
"The royal family is uniquely placed to correct this distortion in our scale of values," Mr. Grigg wrote.

Takeover Tactics Are the Real Target As London Inquiry Aims at Guinness

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Just months after the Ivan F. Boesky insider-trading scandal rocked New York financial markets, London itself is in the midst of a widening official investigation into questionable corporate takeover tactics that is expected to lead to tighter government regulation of London's active mergers and acquisitions market.
The investigation, launched Dec. 1, appears to have temporarily cut short the careers of at least two of Britain's more promising corporate personalities and threatens others.
Significantly, there are growing indications that Mr. Boesky is a central focus of the investigation into the contested takeover by Guinness PLC of another U.K. beverage group, Distillers Co. PLC.
The \$4 billion takeover last April was among the largest ever in Britain and helped build the reputation of London as second only to New York in the takeover market. The value of takeovers here amounted to more than £11 billion in the first three quarters of 1986, up from £6 billion a year earlier.
London Stock Exchange officials hinted in early December that the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission had passed along information about a possible link between Mr. Boesky and Guinness, one of Britain's best-known companies.
Six weeks after Britain's Department of Trade and Industry began investigating the Guinness bid for Distillers, Guinness's chairman and chief executive, Ernest Saunders, relinquished both posts for the duration of the inquiry.
Mr. Saunders has denied any wrongdoing and remains on the payroll. But there is nonetheless considerable doubt that he will return to run the company. Sunday night, Guinness announced that Sir Norman Macfarlane, a Scottish businessman, would take over as acting chairman.
On Monday another resignation from Guinness raised speculation about a link to Mr. Boesky. Oliver Roop, who was responsible for financial strategy and development, left the company, saying in a brief statement that he had written to company solicitors to advise them of "certain facts" behind the Guinness bid for Distillers.
A company source, requesting anonymity, said that the contents of that letter were instrumental in convincing board members that Mr. Saunders should step aside.
Mr. Saunders, 51, has been a rising star on the British corporate scene, having taken a largely regional, family-owned concern and transformed it into a major multinational beverage group.
The Guinness affair appears also to have temporarily eclipsed a promising future in merchant banking for Roger Seelig, Mr. Seelig resigned recently as the chief merger and acquisitions specialist at Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd., a leading British merchant bank. Morgan Grenfell was merchant bank adviser to Guinness but recently withdrew from that role.
Although government investigators have brought no charges of wrongdoing, numerous reports in the British press allege possibly illegal reciprocal financial links between Mr. Boesky and certain directors at Guinness.
According to the reports, a \$100 million Guinness investment in one



Ernest Saunders

page 11 FOR MORE CLASSIFIED

Europe's Freeze Causes Deaths, Disrupts Transport

MOSCOW — Icy winds and snowfalls caused deaths and brought disruption of transportation across Europe on Monday as the continent experienced some of the coldest weather in 25 years.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda said the severe cold had created a critical situation for rail transport, with more than 25,000 freight cars stalled on tracks and coal undelivered. The first part of January has been the coldest since 1950.

Elsewhere, bitter winds across Northern Europe caused temperatures to plunge to record lows in some places. Snowfalls blocked roads and villages, cut some Central Europe border crossings and brought chaos to transport in cities.

In Hungary, helicopters rescued stranded motorists and bus passengers. Ice floes halted shipping in the upper Danube.

Oil prices rose, with crude from Britain's North Sea Brent field selling at \$18.80 a barrel, up 50 cents. Temperatures of minus 35 centigrade (minus 31 Fahrenheit) in Moscow for much of the past week have kept residents indoors, while some apartment blocks have been without heat.

Pravda reported that coal was not being delivered because the railroads had poorly prepared for the cold. "The situation regarding the unloading of freight cars has become critical in recent days," Pravda said.

Avalanches in the southern republic of Georgia killed 29 persons, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Elsewhere in Europe: Freezing temperatures gripped France, and heavy snowfalls were predicted for Monday night or Tuesday.

Paris recorded a temperature of

minus 12 centigrade (10 Fahrenheit), a record for Jan. 12.

In the Jura Mountains in eastern France, the temperature overnight plummeted to minus 37 centigrade (minus 35 Fahrenheit), a record for the region.

Overnight temperatures were down to minus 24 degrees centigrade (minus 13 Fahrenheit) in the Ardennes region of Belgium.

In Britain, 10 persons were reported to have died, and road and rail travel were seriously disrupted by the cold.

Temperatures were well below freezing in most parts of Britain, with some areas reporting drops as low as minus 14 degrees centigrade (6.8 Fahrenheit). London's weather center reported up to 1.5 feet (45 centimeters) of snow in Kent.

At least 13 persons were killed in avalanches in Turkey, according to the Hurriyet news agency.

In Austria, blizzards caused hav-

oc, paralyzing traffic in Vienna and cutting off many rural communities, police said.

Two days of nonstop snowfalls with temperatures dipping to minus 20 degrees centigrade (minus 4 degrees Fahrenheit) hit the east of the country. All three frontier crossings with Hungary were closed.

In Hungary, Transport Minister Lajos Urban said the government was giving priority to getting food supplies to isolated as well as urban communities. Speaking on Budapest Radio, he said helicopters were being used to rescue trapped drivers and bus passengers on country roads.

Both Hungarian and Soviet troops stationed in the country joined the relief effort, and Mr. Urban advised drivers not to go out in cars.

In Greece, gales and snowstorms killed five persons, including a sol-

dier who froze to death on guard duty near the border with Turkey. Heavy snow covered northern Italy, closing several roads in the Alps and Dolomites.

The Swiss village of La Brevine recorded a temperature of minus 41.8 degrees centigrade (minus 43.2 Fahrenheit), a record for Switzerland, the meteorological office said.

In Zurich, the temperature dropped to minus 25 centigrade (minus 13 Fahrenheit).

Temperatures throughout the Nordic area rose slightly from the weekend's record-breaking freeze, but plunged to minus 47 degrees centigrade (minus 53 Fahrenheit) at the Drevjov Meteorological Station 200 kilometers (125 miles) north of Oslo, weather officials said.

Weekend temperatures of minus 22 centigrade (minus 8 Fahrenheit) in Copenhagen were the lowest since 1942.

Paris Transit Still Snarled; Rail, Utility Strikes End

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Rail and utility strikes that have caused widespread disruption seemed to be near their end Monday as thousands of Parisians still affected by transit stoppages braved bitter cold to demonstrate for a return to normal.

Railroad engineers in most parts of the country, except the south, were back at work Monday after a 24-day strike. The engineers, as well as workers in the state-run electricity system and the Paris transportation network, have called for better pay and conditions and protested the government ceiling of 3 percent increase on public worker wages.

In addition to the rail workers' returning to work, agreements were signed between the electricity authority and all unions except the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, or CGT.

Nevertheless, public transportation strikes in Paris continued, causing huge traffic jams in the capital.

Long-distance rail services were at about 75 percent of normal. But on the Paris Metro, only about a third of the trains were running, causing long waits and crowded rides for commuters. Some lines had virtually no traffic, particularly the express network that links the center to the suburbs.

In central Paris, despite temperatures of minus 10 centigrade (14 Fahrenheit), up to 10,000 demonstrators responded to a call by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's Gaullist party, the Rally for the Republic, to show their discontent with the strike movement on Monday evening.

Nearly about 1,000 supporters of the far-right National Front held their own protest to condemn what they called government "laxity" in dealing with the stoppages.

Earlier, about 40 anti-strike demonstrators scuffled with union members at an office of the CGT in Montreuil-sous-Bois, a suburb northeast of Paris. Eric Raoult, a National Assembly Gaullist member, received a minor head injury in the incident.

The calls to demonstrate against the strikes have prompted criticism from the left that they would lead to an atmosphere of confrontation. The Communist daily L'Humanité referred to the "instigation of an atmosphere of hatred."

But Mr. Chirac, defending the anti-strike movement, said at a reception for French journalists: "I don't understand why certain French people have the right to submit and not the right to express themselves."

He also denied that his government had decided on a pause in its program of reforms. Last month, after student protests against university in which a student died, the government postponed debate on several bills. A ministerial meeting next week is planned to discuss legislative priorities for 1987.

The strikes also intensified rivalries between the country's main trade unions, the CGT, and the pro-socialist French Democratic Labor Confederation, or CFTD.

Edmond Maire, the CFTD leader, called Sunday for the maintenance of a minimum transport service, saying that his union took into account "the inconvenience caused to the customers."

But Henri Kravitsky, the head of the CGT, replied: "Don't listen to the crybabies. We feel much better when we are standing upright than when we are on our knees."

WORLD BRIEFS

Shiite Faction Kills 4th Lebanese Jew

BEIRUT (Combined Dispatches) — A Shiite Muslim faction claimed Monday it had killed Yahuda Benesi, 80, the fourth kidnapped Lebanese Jew to be slain in two weeks. The claim was made by the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, a group believed made up of Shiite extremists loyal to Iran. In a statement delivered to the Beirut newspaper An-Nahar, one of Mr. Benesi's sons, Youssef, was reported killed by the faction in late December along with two other Lebanese Jews. Another son, Ibrahim, was reported executed last February. The Benesis were kidnapped from their homes in West Beirut on May 11, 1983. The statement Monday alleged the Benesis were spies for Israel's secret service.

Meanwhile, Terry Waite, the special envoy of the Church of England, arrived in Beirut to resume negotiations with clandestine groups for the release of Western hostages held in Lebanon. It was his first visit to Lebanon this year.

Near Sidon, three Palestinian guerrillas were killed Monday and 13 persons wounded when Israeli warplanes raided targets east of the southern port city, police said. The planes hit posts used by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God, around Maghdoush village, police said. (AP, Reuters)

Ireland Summons Israeli for Protest

DUBLIN (AP) — Foreign Minister Peter Barry summoned the Israeli ambassador Monday to protest the Israeli Army's involvement in the death of an Irish soldier in the United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon.

Ambassador Yehuda Avner, who lives in London and is accredited to Britain and to Ireland, was to arrive Tuesday amid Irish claims that the Israeli deliberately killed the soldier, and Israeli insistence that it was an accident.

Corporal Dermot McLoughlin, 33, was killed Saturday when his unit's position near the south Lebanese village of Banachit was hit by Israeli tank fire.

Chun Renews Offer to Meet With Kim

SEOUL (UPI) — President Chun Doo Hwan renewed an offer Monday to meet with the North Korean president, Kim Il Sung, to discuss unification of the divided peninsula.

In a nationally televised policy speech, Mr. Chun also confirmed his decision to step down at the end of his seven-year term Feb. 24, 1988. "I hope that a South-North summit meeting will take place during my term of office to achieve a breakthrough toward peace, reconciliation and unification," he said.

Mr. Chun said the summit meeting, if held, could discuss "frankly and candidly" all tension-causing measures between South and North Korea, including a recent Pyongyang proposal to hold high-level political and military talks. President Kim proposed the political and military talks in a re-election speech Dec. 30, saying they could lead to a summit meeting.

U.S. Court Upholds Cigarette Ruling

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court let stand a ruling Monday that shields cigarette makers from legal liability for failing to warn adequately about the dangers of smoking.

The justices, without comment, refused to review a U.S. appeals court ruling that such legal claims were pre-empted by federal law.

The court thus steered clear of a still-pending lawsuit against three cigarette manufacturers started by a woman in New Jersey who died of lung cancer. The suit charges that the manufacturers are liable for the woman's death because they failed to warn adequately about the health hazards of cigarette use and because they undermined the effectiveness of health warnings later required by U.S. law.

U.S. Said to Plan Nuclear Test Feb. 5

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The United States plans to conduct its first nuclear test of the year Feb. 5, according to government officials.

The Soviet Union said last month that it would end its moratorium on testing after the first American test was carried out this year. Instead of stopping testing, the Reagan administration has proposed that the Senate approve two unratified 1976 treaties that limit the size of underground nuclear explosions, with the reservation that they not go into effect until the Soviet Union agrees to additional monitoring measures.

The Energy Department, which oversees United States tests, does not disclose its schedule of tests. But experts with knowledge of the test program say the department plans to conduct six tests over the next three months.

For the Record

Major General John W. Woodhouse has been nominated as the new commander of the U.S. Army's Fifth Corps in Europe, the Pentagon said Monday. He would replace Lieutenant General Colin L. Powell, who is going to the National Security Council. (AP)

King Hussein of Jordan arrived in Paris on Monday for three days of talks with President François Mitterrand and other French government officials focusing on the prospects for progress in the Middle East peace process. (AP)

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France said Monday that he would make official visits to the United States and the Soviet Union this year, his first trips to the countries since taking office in March. (Reuters)

REAGAN: A Pared Agenda

(Continued from Page 1)

Representative Thomas S. Foley of Washington, the new leader of the Democratic majority, said: "Long before Iran, this administration was without any particular capacity to make its existing threadbare agenda real."

For all the talk about drift in the White House, most political experts agree that Mr. Reagan retains enormous personal appeal for the voting public. And administration officials maintain that he stands ready to exploit that popularity, as he has many times in the past, should Congress try to repeal his accomplishments.

"This president," said a senior adviser, "can talk about issues directly with the people and force the process to follow. He is as effective on TV now as he's ever been."

Moreover, while Congress might have the capacity to block new administration steps, Mr. Reagan retains a similar veto power over many proposals emanating from Congress. As a result, bipartisan cooperation between both branches of government will probably be necessary for significant progress on most major issues.

Democratic leaders have been calling for a meeting between Congress and the White House to forge a compromise package of deficit-reduction measures to protect all sides from political retaliation.

White House aides say they are encouraged by such talk of cooperation, but they add that Mr. Reagan remains adamantly opposed to any new taxes. And for now, that remains an insuperable obstacle to any budget compromise.

In the Reagan view, lower tax rates are the key to economic prosperity. An adviser said, "Probably his most important policy is protecting the recovery."

A second area where Mr. Reagan will be fighting to preserve past victories is aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. They received \$100 million last year, and the White House budget proposes a continuation of the aid to the rebels, or contra.

Mr. Reagan also called for a 3 percent increase in the Pentagon budget, and a White House aide predicted a "wholehearted" Reagan push for something approaching that figure. The president remains particularly committed, the aide added, to more money for a space-based shield against missiles.

In addition, administration officials said, the State of the Union Message will probably include proposals in these areas:

- The budget process. Mr. Reagan still wants a constitutional amendment mandating a balanced budget, but aides acknowledge that the idea is going nowhere. They think they have a better chance with a proposal to give the president greater power to rescind spending that has already been approved.
- Catastrophic health insurance. A bitter fight is going on in the administration over how large a program to reorganize and what role the private sector should play.
- Welfare. The president is likely to suggest giving states greater leeway to experiment with ways of reducing the dependence of welfare recipients.



President Ronald Reagan working on his State of the Union message in his White House study, after his hospital stay for a prostate operation. The message will be delivered Jan. 27.

DISTORT: U.S. Gave False Intelligence to Iran, Iraq

(Continued from Page 1)

et threat without attention to other nuances of regional problems.

A White House aide said the secret dealings with Iran and Iraq reflected the thinking of officials such as William J. Casey, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency; Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, the former national security adviser; and Donald R. Fortier, a senior deputy on the National Security Council staff who died last year.

This official said that Mr. Casey, Admiral Poindexter and Mr. Fortier supported the view that covert operations could bring about major geopolitical changes, such as an opening to Iran.

The operations were largely planned without consulting the regional experts in the Pentagon, the State Department or, in some instances, on the National Security Council staff.

Some intelligence officials said that the idea of feeding disinformation to other countries was unwise because it devalued the credibility of accurate information that might be shared in the future.

But Admiral Poindexter supported at least some uses of disinformation. In a memo that became public last year, he favored planting false items in the press in a campaign against Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader.

Congressional and administration officials say that underlying the American covert efforts in the region was a failure of the Central Intelligence Agency to gather much useful information about Iran in the period between 1979, when Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi

was overthrown, and 1985, when the secret dealings began.

The officials say this meant that when the administration began exploring closer ties to Iran, it was almost completely dependent on Manucher Ghorbanifar, an Iranian arms dealer arranging the weapons sales, to tell them what was happening in Iran.

The administration used Mr. Ghorbanifar despite official doubts about his credibility. In late December 1985, Mr. Casey was so suspicious of Mr. Ghorbanifar that he wrote a memo to President Ronald Reagan outlining his concerns and saying that the agency was about to administer a lie-detector test to the Iranian, according to a government official.

An administration official said that Mr. Ghorbanifar failed the test. The examiner judged Mr. Ghorbanifar to be lying about almost every response except when he was asked his name.

Report Cites Violations

In the course of the arms-selling operation with Iran, the White House and the CIA violated several statutes and regulations and consistently failed to monitor the program adequately, according to reports drafted by the staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence but later deleted by the full committee. The Washington Post reported.

The reports said the following:

- The executive branch did not comply with the Intelligence Oversight Act of 1980, which requires the president to "fully inform" the House and Senate intelligence committees "in a timely fashion" of foreign intelligence operations.

• The president did not comply with an Executive Order of Dec. 4, 1981, the main executive branch document establishing operating rules for the intelligence community.

The order designates the CIA as the agency in charge of covert operations unless the president orders otherwise. But the Senate investigators concluded that the president failed to formally assign responsibility for the Iranian arms shipment to the National Security Council, which played the lead role.

• The Iran arms program was not based on adequate advance intelligence assessments. The CIA did not sufficiently analyze Israeli motivations in pressing for American support for the early arms-for-hostages exchanges with Iran.

• The program was not adequately monitored. In September 1985, Charles Allen, a national intelligence officer, was given the task of acquiring more data on the shipment of U.S. arms to Iran, just begun by Israel. Through various means, Mr. Allen soon began to get "glimpses" of money moving into non-American accounts in Switzerland from various middlemen.

Mr. Allen subsequently became worried about the security of the program and the potential for embarrassment to the United States from premature disclosure.

But it was only after he expressed these concerns early in October to a CIA deputy director, Robert M. Gates, that the top echelons of the agency began a serious review.

CONTROLS: New Policy Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

representative of the outlook of the business community." He said there was "a tremendous amount of unexpressed anxiety in this report."

The academy study emphasized that U.S. economic well-being depends on being able to sell goods overseas. U.S. dominance in high technology has been eroded by Japan, Western Europe and the newly industrialized nations of Asia and the Pacific.

Until 1981, a U.S. trade surplus in high-technology goods helped offset deficits in other sectors, the study said. But that surplus decreased, and high-technology trade ran deficits for the first time last year, it noted.

"Export controls are not a leading cause of this recent decline," the study said, "but they may tend to exacerbate the U.S. trade deficit by contributing to an environment that discourages export activities by U.S. firms."

Export controls, the study found, provided "clear incentives" against buying American products if other countries can supply comparable goods. The trend toward seeking goods that do not have a U.S. source "is already evident in Europe," the report said.

A special study in the draft report found that "a reasonable estimate of direct short-run economic costs to the U.S. economy in 1985 was in the order of \$9.3 billion."

That translated to 188,000 American jobs lost as a result of export controls, the study said. In addition, the secondary losses on other business increases the costs to \$17.1 billion, the study said.

During a European trip by the panel, the report said, it "heard repeatedly" that companies "are in the process of switching to non-U.S. sources for items controlled by the United States."

"These actions stem not only from concerns about the additional costs and delays imposed by U.S. export controls, but even more importantly from a view that the United States is not a reliable supplier — a view that was given credence by U.S. efforts to control gas and oil equipment in recent years in the face of strenuous opposition by our allies."

The committee said the United States and its allies hold a five- to 10-year technological advantage over the Soviet Union.

The report cited Defense Department studies estimating the impact of export controls on the Soviet military. These studies said the Soviet military would save \$500 million to \$1 billion a year if it were able to obtain technology denied it by export controls.

EMS: Mild Realignment

(Continued from Page 1)

\$24.6 million on Monday as the dollar continued to slide.

EC officials expressed little enthusiasm for the protracted process that led to one of the EMS's smallest realignments ever. The vast majority of the EMS's 10 previous realignments affected a larger number of currencies and involved more ambitious changes in exchange parities.

The officials also voiced dismay over the heavy political pressure that weighed on the realignment. Jacques Delors, president of the EC Executive Commission, conceded that there was "a symbolic side" to the realignment that had little to do with economics and a lot to do with political maneuvering.

In particular, many observers believe that France's steadfast opposition to a franc devaluation was motivated by politics, not economics.

Paris, already buffeted by strikes, reportedly fears the political embarrassment of a second devaluation in less than a year.

But in comments after the meeting, the finance ministers blamed the EMS crisis, which forced EC central banks to draw down their reserves by about \$10 billion, almost exclusively on the dollar's drop. They brushed aside the impact of France's domestic turmoil.

It was the first time that the EMS faced an external challenge," said Mr. Delors, referring to the dollar's fall.

Although Paris avoided devaluation, many monetary experts believe a devaluation of the French currency is inevitable within a year. They also pointed out that the re-

alignment represents a diminution of the value of the French franc compared with the mark, guilder and the Belgian and Luxembourg francs.

"As expected, and as warned, the French franc is not devalued," said Edouard Balladur, the French finance and economics minister. He said he was "totally satisfied" with the realignment.

Although the mark realignment is expected to anger West German farmers and business executives, senior officials in Bonn said they were comfortable with the currency shift.

In post-meeting comments most of the finance ministers said that changes must be made in the EMS if it is to survive further monetary turbulence.

France Minister Mark Eyskens of Belgium, who presided over the meeting, emphasized a need for bolstering EMS cooperation.

Currency trading was active Monday in Tokyo.

"If not," he warned, "we are regularly going to be faced with the phenomenon of last week."

"We want to go beyond what we have now and improve the system," Mr. Eyskens said.

EMS central banks, he said, should increase the scope of their joint intervention. Instead of stepping in mainly when EMS currencies reach the margins of their permitted rates, he said, the banks could coordinate "inter-marginal intervention."

EC officials described Monday's realignment as a political victory for France, which successfully opposed a franc devaluation. Paris had urged Bonn, where the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl is facing elections on Jan. 25, to reveal the mark to defuse a monetary crisis that battered the franc and sent it to its floor level in the EMS.

GUINNESS: London Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

entered agreements with outside investors — including Mr. Bosky — to provide financial assistance for the purchase of Guinness shares and thus boost the value of Guinness's bid.

Aside from the Bosky link, investigators are also believed to be examining whether Guinness offered an indemnity against possible loss to the clients of a merchant bank, Henry Ansbacher & Co. Ansbacher insists such an indemnity was pledged by Morgan Grenfell on behalf of Guinness, but Guinness denies it.

Guinness says it placed £7.6 million pounds with Ansbacher only as a deposit. But if the inquiry finds that the funds were provided as an indemnity, responsible Guinness officials could be liable to prosecution.

If Guinness is charged with wrongdoing as a result of the government's investigation, the Argyle Group PLC, which lost out to Guinness in the battle for Distillers, is expected to file claims amounting to several hundred million dollars.

Victor MacColl, an analyst with the British stockbrokerage Kleinwort Grenson & Co. who has tracked the Guinness matter closely, said of the investigation's potential impact: "The issue now is whether certain deals broke the law, because they were put together through financial or commercial inducements."

"What is inevitable," he said, "is that tighter and more detailed laws will be implemented to prevent any manipulation of share prices that would affect the value of a bid."

Doe Forbids Sunday Trading

MONROVIA, Liberia — President Samuel K. Doe of Liberia has banned the sale of goods on Sunday, calling it a sin.

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Martin Fitzwater

White House Names Fitzwater As Spokesman

WASHINGTON — The White House said Monday that Martin Fitzwater, a career civil servant, would replace Larry Speakes as President Ronald Reagan's chief spokesman on Feb. 1.

Mr. Speakes is leaving the administration to work for the Wall Street investment firm of Merrill Lynch.

Mr. Fitzwater, now Vice President George Bush's spokesman, has also served in top positions at the Environmental Protection Agency and the Treasury Department.

He worked for several Kansas newspapers before joining the government in 1965.

U.S. Efforts On Acid Rain Questioned In Canada

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

TORONTO — Less than a year after President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney signed an accord on a joint approach to the problem of acid rain, officials here have begun questioning whether the United States is serious about tackling an issue that has sensitive political overtones.

New criticism has been spurred by the allocation of less than \$300 million to acid rain research in Mr. Reagan's \$1,024 billion budget for fiscal 1988. Much of this money was committed before the two governments agreed on a stepped-up environmental program last year.

In Canada, where official studies have attributed 50 percent of environmental damage from rain-borne pollutants to U.S. industries, the allocation has been widely criticized as undercutting the agreement reached by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mulroney at a meeting in Quebec in March.

In turn, Mr. Mulroney has come under fresh attack for his handling of relations with the United States, which opponents have described as insufficiently assertive.

At the meeting in Quebec, the two leaders accepted recommendations for a five-year, \$5 billion program by Canadian and U.S. governments and industries that would develop new technologies to fight acid rain.

At the time, critics in Canada said that Mr. Mulroney had accepted a nebulous commitment to further research when what was needed was an immediate crackdown on smokestack industries.

On learning of the Reagan budget allocation, Mr. Mulroney's chief side for pollution matters, Environment Minister Thomas McMillan, said that the government would have to reassess its approach.

Mr. McMillan said he would reserve final judgment until officials had made a closer examination of the U.S. budget, which allocates the largest part of the acid rain money, \$199 million, to the Department of Energy's program to develop cleaner ways of burning coal.

Acid rain occurs when oxides of sulfur or nitrogen from the burning of fossil fuels combine with moisture in the atmosphere. Through chemical reactions, nitric or sulfuric acid is formed and falls to earth in rain, sleet, snow or mist.

Poindexter at Security Council: The Military Man Lacked Political Skills

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Throughout his career in the navy, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter was regarded as the consummate military aide, the man who carried out orders with alacrity and, at times, brilliance.

That was the principal trait that President Ronald Reagan and Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, sought in December 1985 when Robert C. McFarlane resigned as national security adviser and Admiral Poindexter was promoted to the job, administration officials said.

But the skills that allowed Admiral Poindexter to perform well within the military restricted his knowledge of civilian politics and caused him to become drawn into the Iran arms affair, civil and military officials agreed.

In the last week it became clear that Admiral Poindexter played a much greater role than had earlier been acknowledged in the program to sell U.S. arms to Iran and divert money from those sales to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

Documents made public by the White House on Friday showed that Admiral Poindexter drafted President Reagan's order last January that the United States should continue selling weapons to Iran and did his best to keep the program secret, even misleading other senior administration officials at times.

A draft report by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence shows that Admiral Poindexter was an active participant in planning the operation from the early days in the summer of 1985.

According to the report, he also played a pivotal part in January last year, when he persuaded Mr. Reagan to resume shipping arms to Iran after the president had decided to end the program late in 1985.

Admiral Poindexter briefed the president on the necessity of the arms sale after he met with Israeli officials in December, soon after taking over as national security adviser, the report said.

According to colleagues on the staff of the National Security Council, senior officials in the Pentagon, White House officials and



Admiral John M. Poindexter

Poindexter's short term as national security adviser was marked by turmoil on the staff, distrust on Capitol Hill and a desire to conduct affairs in an envelope of secrecy.

national security adviser was marked by turmoil on the staff, distrust on Capitol Hill and a desire to conduct most affairs of the security council in an envelope of secrecy so secure that the Congress, the State Department, the Pentagon, the

White House and most of his own staff members were not aware of some important developments, including many related to the Iran-contra affair.

Former security council staff members, and top officers at the Pentagon who worked with him on issues ranging from arms control to terrorism, said Admiral Poindexter had difficulty in mastering his new role as national security adviser. He was abrupt with some staff members, they said. He was unwilling to listen to views that differed from his own and sometimes punished those who offered them.

The staff members said he loathed the press and disliked dealing with members of Congress — even though dealing with them is among the essential duties of the national security adviser.

"He told us time and time again that he was more comfortable alone in his office with the door closed, reprogramming his computer, or at home tinkering with his car or making furniture," said a former staff member. "Those are all kind of solitary endeavors."

He was a nuclear scientist and a military man," said another former staff member, who said he believed that Admiral Poindexter did not understand the politics of the situation.

Admiral Poindexter was further hampered by the illness of Donald R. Fortier, the deputy national security adviser, who was hospitalized early in 1986 and died of cancer in August at 39.

After Mr. Fortier became ill, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North quickly filled the role of principal adviser to Admiral Poindexter on Central America, and was free to roam almost at will, former staff members said. Colonel North was dismissed because of his role in the Iran-contra affair.

The admiral had "limited contact in the government or in politics, and when things got tough, he turned to the men he most trusted and those were navy men," said a foreign affairs expert who worked with the council staff.

The result, said many former council officials, was that policies were considered and decisions made in a very tight circle of close navy colleagues. Most staff mem-

bers felt "locked out" of the process.

Other foreign policy experts worried that Admiral Poindexter, who continued to serve as an active-duty officer, would be unable to perform the important role of mediating the views of the secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, whom he continued to work for, and the secretary of state, George P. Shultz.

They also wondered whether Admiral Poindexter, who had no formal training and only modest practical experience in diplomacy, would be able to understand the myriad questions that had to be considered on most national security issues.

Admiral Poindexter had been catapulted from a role as a junior aide to one of the administration's most senior positions. And he did so without sitting on interagency committees, without having to cultivate relations with Congress and without having to talk to reporters — in short, without the political experience most officials need before becoming senior members of an administration.

Hassan Awaits More Than Kind Words From U.S.

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

RABAT, Morocco — Nearly six months after welcoming Israel's prime minister and abrogating a treaty with Libya, King Hassan II of Morocco is still awaiting a major reward from the United States, and he may have to wait a long time.

Hassan has said nothing publicly, in part, diplomats speculated, because of the daunting awareness here of the newly won Democratic



King Hassan speaking after meeting Shimon Peres in 1986.

"Some Moroccans don't think the Peres visit led anywhere. It just got Gadhafi and other potentially dangerous Arabs mad."

— A longtime resident

NEWS ANALYSIS

control of Congress and the uproar in Washington over the diversion of funds from arms sales to Iran.

Appearing to be unaware of the weakened Reagan administration's difficulty in increasing foreign aid, the king's advisers made no secret of his conviction that economically hard-pressed Morocco is owed more than kind words for incouraging radical Arab wrath when it was host in July to Shimon Peres, who at the time was Israel's prime minister, and ended the treaty of union with Libya.

Public praise and hedged promises have been the extent of U.S. commitment, delivering foreign aid, the king's advisers made no secret of his conviction that economically hard-pressed Morocco is owed more than kind words for incouraging radical Arab wrath when it was host in July to Shimon Peres, who at the time was Israel's prime minister, and ended the treaty of union with Libya.

Libyan treaty was signed in August 1984. "His presence alone was supposed to be a statement," a diplomat said, "proof that bygones were bygones."

But Moroccan officials said Washington should be more generous than the \$120 million in economic and military aid provided in the past fiscal year.

They cited Morocco's strategic location on the Strait of Gibraltar, its proven willingness to commit

soldiers abroad to aid pro-Western Third World governments in times of crisis, its record of moderation toward Israel, its joint maneuvers with U.S. troops and the 1982 agreement providing access and transit facilities for a Middle East-bound rapid deployment force.

Some diplomats said the United States saw little reason to reward Hassan for ending a treaty with the Libyan leader, Moammar Gadhafi, that Washington viewed as the greatest irritant in its relations with Morocco.

The Reagan administration condemned the treaty on the ground that it lent Colonel Gadhafi respectability at a time when Washington was seeking to isolate Libya.

For the king, the treaty had largely served its purpose by interrupting Libyan aid to the Polisario guerrillas who for 11 years have contested Moroccan claims to the territory formerly called Spanish Sahara.

During those two crucial years, Morocco's 120,000-man army extended a defensive desert wall to reach more than 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers), effectively shutting out the Algerian-backed guerrillas from all but the extreme south of the territory. Specialists estimated that the war now costs less than one-third the \$1 million a day it was costing before the wall was built.

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86% in U.S. Back Death Penalty, Poll Finds

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — A Media General-Associated Press poll indicates that 86 percent of Americans support the death penalty for murder, and nearly half think executions are appropriate for other crimes as well.

Only 11 percent of Americans oppose the death penalty, and 3 percent are unsure, according to the nationwide telephone poll of 1,251 adults.

Twenty percent of blacks supported executions in all murder cases, compared with 30 percent for whites. One-third of blacks said there should be no death penalty, compared with 9 percent of whites.

Fifty-six percent of all those who supported the death penalty think it should be used only in such cases as brutal murders or the murders of children.

and 30 percent think it should be used in all murder cases.

Forty-seven percent think the death penalty should be used for crimes other than murder. Slightly more than half of them said it should be imposed in rape cases, about one-third cited child molestation or abuse, 20 percent said treason, and 14 percent said drug dealing.

Half the respondents thought the death penalty was imposed unfairly from case to case, yet most nonetheless supported executions. Even among those who believe it is inequitable, 83 percent approved of it.

The poll's results are subject to an error margin of 3 percentage points.

Brazil Court Bans Milk Tainted by Chernobyl Fallout

New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — A federal court in Brazil has banned the sales of powdered milk imported from Western Europe because it has been found to be contaminated with radioactive residue from the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Soviet Union.

The distribution of the contaminated powder has infuriated consumer groups here, which charge that in September the Brazilian government raised the level of permissible radiation specifically to allow the European shipments to come in.

Angry debates and a flurry of press reports over the imports have been fueled by an earlier controversy in which the government was accused of importing radiation-laden meat from Western Europe to help offset domestic shortages.

Consumers already have bought more than 30,000 tons of the contaminated powdered milk, according to the government's consumer protection agency. Remaining stocks of nearly 5,000 tons have been embargoed on court order.

Soviet Aide Denies Breach of SALT-2 Limits

Reuters

MOSCOW — The commander-in-chief of the Soviet strategic rocket forces, General Yuri F. Makosin, denied Monday allegations by the United States that Moscow had begun testing a new heavy intercontinental ballistic missile.

General Makosin called the "absolutely groundless" a charge by the U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, Richard N. Perle, that a new ICBM was being developed in violation of the SALT-2 treaty. General Makosin

was quoted in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda.

"We are not developing any such heavy missile," General Makosin said, declaring that Washington had made the allegations in an attempt to justify its breach of SALT-2 last year.

He said Mr. Perle was trying to represent the modernization of such Soviet rockets as the SS-18 multiple-warhead ICBM as the creation of a new missile, when Moscow was simply maintaining the

readiness of its forces within SALT-2 limits.

The general said the Soviet Union had created one light ICBM, the SS-24, in response to U.S. development of the MX missile.

Soviet Ship Saves Americans

Reuters

MOSCOW — A Soviet ship from Havana rescued two American oil prospectors whose helicopter crashed into the sea after leaving Colombia.

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France	F.F.	1,400	700	420
Germany	D.M.	560	280	170
Greece	Dr.	20,000	10,000	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	694	340	190
Ireland	E.M.	140	70	42
Italy	Lira	350,000	170,000	100,000
Luxembourg	L.F.	10,700	5,350	3,200
Norway	N.Kr.	1,600	800	490
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	9,500	5,700
Spain	Pes.	26,500	13,250	8,000
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,700	850	510
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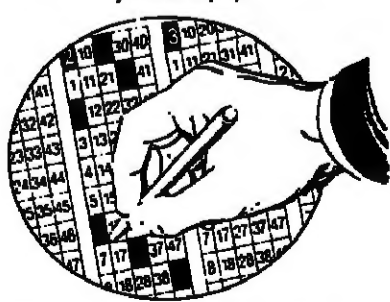
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Menace to Europe

The latest French-German dispute over exchange rates has been resolved by revaluing the mark against the franc. The process leaves a bad taste. The political quarrel, conducted in economic terms, was an economic nonsense.

European countries are supposed to keep their exchange rates more or less in line except when fundamental economic divergencies make that impossible. The advantages of stability are plain. Business can make investment decisions on a rational basis without constant guessing about how changing exchange rates are going to affect costs and profits in the short term. But when economic divergencies — and market expectations — become important, exchange rates have to shift and no good can come from delay.

Three factors made the relationship between the franc and the mark uneasy in recent weeks. Faith in the dollar weakened, so investors began to move into other currencies; they chose the mark, not the franc, and this automatically strained the exchange rate between France and West Germany. Second, the difference between French and West German inflation rates again became evident; but West Germany has done even better. Both factors rendered the existing parity between the two currencies untenable. In anything but the very short term, attempts to buttress it were doomed.

A third factor was fears about the effects on the French economy of the wave of strikes and possible civil discord. This factor could have been countered, at least temporarily, by resolute action on both sides of the Rhine to defend the existing parities. That is very much what the Euro-

pean Monetary System is for. The Chirac government sought, albeit ineptly, sensible changes in education and in pay structures but with insufficient prior consultation. It has yet to be shown that the terms for settling the strikes have wrecked France's stabilization program, but, given the other two factors, the unrest added to pressure on the franc.

Once a new parity shift had become inevitable, it was ridiculous — and politically harmful — to argue whether the franc should go down or the mark go up. Either way, the results are the same: French import prices, and therefore inflation, rise a little and West German exports become slightly less competitive. Suggestions by the Paris government that the franc is sound but the mark undervalued have little economic meaning. They only reflect the childish idea that the exchange rate in itself is a sign of national vitality. The French public could hardly be seduced by such reasoning. And the Bonn government's attempt to delay revaluation till after the Jan. 25 elections to avoid loss of votes insulted the intelligence of West German voters.

The European Community was built in the belief that political tensions could be defused if economic tensions were relaxed. In past weeks the governments of France and the Federal Republic have jeopardized this edifice by harnessing false economic arguments to narrow political aims. Differing economic conditions east and west of the Rhine have to be recognized if European unity is not to move back behind square one. This is probably not the last time the French-German exchange rate will have to shift.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Sharpening the KGB

Wonder is being expressed over the front-page article in Pravda by the chief of the KGB announcing the dismissal of one of its officers in the Ukraine who illegally arrested a local investigative reporter. The sequence has contributed to a spreading Western impression that Mikhail Gorbachev is moving the Soviet Union into a new realm of "openness" in which, now, the press is being freed and the KGB, the very engine of darkness and repression, is being drawn into the light. Unfortunately, this impression says more about Western hopes than about Soviet realities.

The reporter who was framed by the KGB for his investigatory zeal was not some Soviet Bob Woodward out looking to find the truth and let the chips fall where they might. He was a government employee, as all Soviet journalists are, assigned by the Gorbachev apparatus to create a little trouble in the Ukraine. Some lines got crossed, or there was some conflict in the bureaucracy, something like that. The fellow got arrested, and now Mr. Gorbachev has straightened things out at the top. The message is not that the Soviet Union is becoming a due-process or rights-respecting society in any sense familiar to Americans, but that Mr. Gorbachev, having to

overcome deep habits and internal resistance, is making the police a more disciplined instrument to serve his goal of a more disciplined and productive society. He is trained as a lawyer, and this is the function of law in Soviet society.

Although some Soviet citizens admire Western norms, most seem content to settle for order and regularity, and they will perhaps be cheered to read of the progress of Soviet legality, such as it is.

The rest of us might keep in mind that it is not the irregular abuse of power by the KGB that makes the Soviet Union unfree but its routine exercise of power.

The KGB is utterly repressive even when it operates in a perfectly legal way. The laws it enforces are enacted by a small, self-perpetuating elite unaccountable to any standard or body beyond itself, and those laws give the state a measure of authority and a license for arbitrariness that, again, even in a context of full legality would be grotesque by the measure of a democratic society. For instance, Soviet law in its majestic permits confining dissidents in mental asylums and drugging them. A squeaky-clean KGB would leave the Soviet Union a perfect police machine.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

He Doesn't Really Care

President Reagan has railed against big deficits for five years now, but his budget for 1988 offers fresh proof that he does not really care. His outrage about "big spender" is little changed. His priorities remain the same: Spend more for defense, but raise no new revenues. And the results remain the same: a mendacious federal budget and unacceptable deficits.

The deficit matters, a lot. The United States is not fulfilling its economic capacity, human or industrial. A big reason is that the budget deficit is still out of control. Mr. Reagan says his program will cut it to \$108 billion next year, nonpartisan forecasters put it many billions higher.

The president boasts of four years' economic expansion. But in his first year there was a deep recession. Growth since then has been below par. Not until last month did the rate of unemployment fall to its pre-Reagan level. A growing economy? The farm belt, the oil patch, timber country and other regions ask, "What growth?"

The government's mammoth borrowings, year after year, hold interest rates up. Lower rates could stimulate faster growth, but the Federal Reserve fears inflation and a sudden outflow of funds that foreigners have invested in the United States. That investment, attracted by the interest rates

and the expanding sectors of the economy, has made it possible to finance the budget without still higher interest rates. But foreign investors' heavy demand for the dollar props up its value. This has put higher prices on American exports, which have slumped, and lower prices on imports, which soared. The setback to American jobs and production will last for years.

Meanwhile, because foreign earnings on investments in America now exceed American earnings abroad, part of domestic growth must cover these obligations to foreigners rather than add to U.S. living standards. The political effects could be just as harmful. Congress chafes to raise protectionist barriers. That will not solve America's debt-ridden developing countries.

The administration no longer pooh-poohs the menace. The new budget says: "If this deficit is not brought under control by limiting government spending, we put in jeopardy all we have achieved." All the more reason to mourn Mr. Reagan's unwillingness to cap military spending or raise revenue. If the country is to prosper, one or both will have to occur.

For the sixth time in six budgets, the president cannot be taken seriously.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Trade War Affects Everyone

The fissure in trans-Atlantic relations became official on Dec. 30 when President Ronald Reagan announced an tenfold increase in duties on 11 European Community products in retaliation for the loss of access to grain markets in Spain. But what we see here is only the tip of the iceberg.

Certainly the European Community is not going to roll over and play dead. Its officials have said that the U.S. action will

not go unmatched. We can only hope that the dispute will not escalate into a trade war, which would be tragic.

Leaders on either side of the Atlantic should realize that their economies are the wellspring of world prosperity and that their cooperation, though imperfect, means much for world peace. They cannot afford to stray from the course too often. It must be possible for both sides to talk things over with cool heads and understanding hearts.

—The Bangkok Post.

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OPINION



Hostage Policy: First Cool It, Then Try Ingenuity

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — In defending the Reagan administration's handling of its Iranian hostage crisis at a breakfast with reporters just after the story broke, Don Regan, the White House chief of staff, was driven by his disbelieving listeners to the heart of the matter: a question that will be with Americans long after the investigations have run their course.

Mr. Regan had run through the familiar formulations involving the geopolitical interests in dealing with "moderate" Iranians. The arms-for-hostages deal was a mere "by-product," he insisted, no more a "swap" than the trade with the Soviet Union for journalist Nicholas Daniloff. At that point, the snickering set Mr. Regan off. "You're entitled to your opinion," he exploded, then added: "What's a human life worth?"

It was a valid question, the more so in the context of his next question: "If you're taken, or if one of your relations is taken, what would you have us do?" The easy answer: Don't sell arms to the Khomenei government, or double-cross American allies, or scrap established counterterrorism principles, or conduct policy from the White House basement, or skim the arms profits to the contrary, or violate laws, or flout the will and legitimate interests of Congress.

But those are answers for this case. None of them get to the problem that Mr. Regan posed in the rest of his lengthy outburst. It is the problem that probably had more to do with the way the administration plunged into its present predicament than anything else. And it is the one that is not going to go away. As long as American hostages remain in Lebanon and hostage-taking remains one of terrorism's chosen instruments, the United States needs to develop not only a public policy but a public attitude that takes into account Mr. Regan's angry words that morning.

"The president is a man of compassion," he continued. "You have all of the families saying, 'Please, Mr. President, you've got to do something.' We're being branded as callous, as if 'we don't give a darn. But when you try to do something to get the hostages out, ah, you're swapping human flesh, immediately you're indulging in some nefarious practice. I ask you, think it through: What are we supposed to do?"

Leaving aside the fact that the administration engaged in some pretty nefarious practices, Mr. Regan's questions still must be thought through and in some way answered,

and not just by the government. Unless you believe that presidents should be expected to stop being politicians and somehow acquire immunity to public emotions when these get in the way of sound policy, then the public must hold itself accountable for the demands it imposes upon elected representatives.

Not wholly accountable. Elected leaders have their own responsibility to avoid inflaming public passions in a way that in turn generates unhelpful pressure on them. I have in mind the president's high-profile, cross-country visits to the families of the TWA hostages and his photo-opportunistic White House celebrations of released hostages on their return.

Not once has President Reagan been heard to remind Americans that the State Department has been regularly issuing advisories since 1975 warning Americans not to travel to Lebanon, trying those who are there to leave and stressing how little their government can do to protect them. So one short answer to the question of what the government "is supposed to do" is: Cool it, or, as a top terrorist expert in Washington puts it more bluntly, "Shut up." By this he means: End the vainglorious pro-

clamations of unending policy, such as Mr. Reagan's pledge in June 1985 that "America will never make concessions to terrorists [and] ask no pressure any other government to do so." He made those remarks even as Robert McFarlane and Oliver North were opening up secret contacts with Iran in Europe and the administration was preparing to conspire with Israel on the sale of arms to Ayatollah Khomeini's government in exchange for help with the hostages.

Not even Israel, which is held up as a model of unqualified toughness in such matters, talks publicly in such absolute terms. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres recently spoke of the "moral dilemma" that terrorism poses. He saw not a "double standard" but an inherent conflict between an obligation to "fight terrorism in an uncompromising manner" and "respect for the lives of individuals." Having no other option, Israel uses "ingenuity," he said. He cited open Israeli sweeps with the Palestinian Liberation Organization of those suspected of suspected terrorism, including dozens of convicted murderers, for a handful of Israeli prisoners.

That is the Israeli model that the Reagan administration and the American people might well ponder.

Washington Post Writers Group.

'If It Would Help,' Walesa Would Leave Poland

By Jas Gawronski

GDANSK, Poland — People in Poland, eager for democratic reforms, are intrigued and hopeful about the Soviet "liberalization" under the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev. But Lech Walesa, the leader of the outlawed union Solidarity, is wary. "For years we have been cheated and nourished by beautiful slogans that didn't reflect reality," he said here. "Today we don't believe any more; we prefer to wait for results."

Mr. Walesa, too, has been impressed by the "rosy images" projected from the Soviet Union by the press, but he is reluctant to take them at face value. "Probably we are more practical than those who live in the West. This time we could be wrong. Maybe this propaganda will be followed by concrete deeds. But I prefer to wait for them."

Still, he describes the release from internal exile of Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet dissident, as "apocalyptic." He weighs even more heavily the fact that Mr. Gorbachev himself telephoned the physicist to tell him that he could leave Gorky.

Mr. Walesa does not expect to be telephoned by Mr. Gorbachev's Polish counterpart, Wojciech Jaruzelski. But he added, "If the general called me, it would be a good thing for Poland." The union leader emphasized a need for dialogue between the authorities and the opposition.

Said Mieczyslaw Rakowski, vice president of the Polish parliament, the Sejm: "I can't imagine Jaruzelski calling Walesa. Sakharov is a dissident scientist who has taken a critical position in relation to the policies of Brezhnev. Walesa was

the head of an organization which, in our judgment, has created many problems for Poland. And he still acts in a way we can't accept."

Mr. Walesa plays down General Jaruzelski's talks this week with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Pope John Paul II during an official visit to Italy. "It's not enough to have good relations between governments," he said. "It's important to have a second level of relations between trade unions, universities, institutions, businesses and so on. And we don't have that."

During an interview in the elegantly furnished Gdansk home of a priest and friend, Mr. Walesa praised the amnesty granted by General Jaruzelski to all political prisoners in September. Although the unexpected move has stirred some confusion in the ranks of the opposition, its members welcomed the step. Mr. Walesa also remains optimistic about the political situation: "Today we live in a different Poland, a Poland that is going in the right direction." He added with satisfaction, "That wouldn't have happened if it weren't for us, for what we did."

The opposition is reaching maturity, Mr. Walesa said. "When we started, we weren't ready. First we fought; now we strive for positive realizations. Before, only one could win, us or the government. Today we can all win together."

He resents the complaints that occasionally

arise in the West that Solidarity is more noisy than effective. "Today Solidarity means absolutely needed reforms," he said. "We want changes, and we want to discuss them with the other side." Yet Mr. Walesa does not consider his role essential in realizing those goals.

"If it would help the cause, I am ready to quit for good, to leave the country for 5 or 10 years."

"I would ask the prime minister, to vouch that I am not leaving because I am a coward."

Mr. Walesa is willing to bet that Solidarity's ideals have a 90 percent chance of triumphing. But he gives himself only a 5 percent chance of playing a leading role in that triumph.

After meeting me at the Gdansk airport Mr. Walesa was followed by three cars. One, which had police markings, overtook our car and halted it. An officer politely asked me for my papers, noted my name and returned them with a salute.

"They follow me day and night, and they always want to know who I am talking to," said Mr. Walesa, fingering a medal of the Virgin Mary pinned on his sweater. "But I don't care. I'm used to it. Besides, freedom is a state of mind." He paused for a moment, then added with a smile, "Let me be frank: If I really want to get rid of them, I know how to do it."

The writer, an Italian member of the European Parliament and a former foreign correspondent, contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

For Arms Intermediaries, Payoffs Are a Way of Life

By Said K. Aburish

This is the second of two articles.

LONDON — For Westerners, the strangeness of the Middle East and its sudden importance made the use of intermediaries there necessary. Suppose Company X is using an intermediary to promote its bid to supply fighter aircraft to Saudi Arabia. The intermediary's advantage is its relationship with, let us say, a certain Saudi prince. Company X is using another intermediary who in turn is using another prince. So the competition is between prince and prince, or sometimes a prince and a minister, a minister and a minister, and so on.

Are intermediaries corrupt? To people of the Middle East, including Arabs and Iranians, the payment of commissions is a perfectly acceptable part of business life, an extension of the traditional attitude toward money, toward giving and receiving. To people in the West, it would appear to be bribery, plain and simple. Yet both East and West play this game.

London has replaced Beirut as the intermediary capital of the world. London is where Iranians and Iraqis come to buy most of their arms. Its prominence stems from the presence of financial institutions to handle complicated transactions, a permissive colonialist background, proximity to countries that manufacture arms and the use of English by the buyer and seller as a mode of communication. Besides, the high level of activity precludes adequate surveillance by local security agencies.

The intermediary's relationship with his master is primarily a bus-

ness one. He produces the right company for the right job, secures an agreement from that company and vouches that the agreement and its confidentiality will be honored. A hard-hearted charmer, he entices companies into giving away small percentages that turn into big money.

The biggest commission I ever heard of was a modest-sounding 4.5 percent. But because the deal (to build a telecommunications system in a Middle Eastern country) came to \$11 billion, the commission was \$495 million. That is a lot of money, even for a Middle East intermediary.

The intermediary is the discreet keeper of his master's secrets. The Saudi super-intermediary, Adnan Khashoggi, took responsibility for all Saudi conduct connected with the notorious Lockheed scandal involving commission payments on the sale of commercial jets in the 1970s. He protected his royal mentors, and that endeared him to them. The scandal, rather than having a damaging effect, elevated Mr. Khashoggi and made him a friend and true associate.

The Iranian-U.S. arms deal fea-

tured another act of bravado by Mr. Khashoggi and complete silence on the side of Saudi Arabia. Whether we are witnessing a repeat of the Lockheed episode remains to be seen.

The prince, sheikh or minister relies on his intermediary to interpret the unfamiliar world of the 20th century. The natural enemy is the skimmer: the big shot who comes in at the last moment to rake off a large share of the commission. Of all the people involved in payoffs, he is the most frightening. He is a big-time blackmailer, a top decision-maker in the country in which the deal is supposed to take place, and he can halt it unless his demands are met. He gets paid no matter who gets the deal, as all intermediaries are at his mercy.

A skimmer usually ranks higher than the intermediary's boss; occasionally he is a stubborn equal. Rarely, he is a gutsy businessman, the head of a technical committee in charge of a product or project who refuses to issue the stamp of approval without a payoff. His demands have been known to amount to 70 percent of the commission, leaving precious little for the intermediary and his patron.

The Middle East is run by men, not by institutions. In the absence of self-perpetuating institutions, the men who rule praise Allah and depend on other men they trust, who in turn depend on others down the line. This is an extension of the tribal system,

and it there that intermediaries and skimmers live. They are not an accident but an expression of a slowly changing tradition in which loyalty comes ahead of competence.

The writer has worked as a consultant on Middle East business for 12 years. He is the author of "Payoff: Whiskey and Dealing in the Arab World," from which this article was adapted by The Washington Post.

Contras: The Record Is Dismal

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — When Vice Admiral John Poindexter was asked why he had condoned an apparently illegal diversion of funds from the Iran arms sale to the Contras trying to overthrow the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, President Reagan's former national security adviser is reported to have replied, "I felt sorry for the Contras."

That is hardly sufficient reason for making important foreign policy decisions, let alone breaking the law. And in this case it is not the real reason anyway. The actual motives behind the Reagan administration's dodged, occasionally illegal determination to support the Contras, despite that policy's failure, have been disclosed again in its own statements.

Elliott Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, said to a group of European correspondents: "If you believe in negotiations, if you want the Contra process to proceed, and succeed, we believe that the only way to do it is through the military pressure that the Contras can put on the Sandinista regime... If this current U.S. policy is maintained, it seems to me the Sandinistas will not survive."

William Walker, Mr. Abrams' deputy, wrote in a letter published in The New York Times on Friday that the "threat to Costa Rica's untried democracy lies across its northern border, in Nicaragua."

These statements, like others before them — some by President Reagan himself — leave no doubt that the administration's objective in organizing, arming and training the Contras has been and still is the overthrow of the Sandinista government. Not only do Mr. Reagan and his men want the "democratization" of Nicaragua demanded by Mr. Abrams; they believe, or put forward as a plausible rationale, that Nicaragua also constitutes a clear and present danger to its peaceful neighbors.

There are numerous flaws in this position, aside from the fact that the Sandinista government obviously sees Honduras, with its big U.S. military presence and backing, its shelter for Contras and its superior air force, as anything but a peaceful neighbor.

It is grotesque for the United States to insist piously on the "democratization" of Nicaragua after Washington's long history of support for — and sometimes, as in Guatemala in the 1950s, creation of — a brutal and dictatorial government. Nor does the U.S. puppet regime of the Somozas under which Nicaragua suffered for so long and the continuing Pinochet dictatorship in Chile.

Even ignoring this shabby history, where is it written in law or in the U.S. Constitution that the United States is supposed to force democracy on other countries? And only on some countries at that?

As for Nicaragua's threat to its neighbors: Even stipulating that it exists, which the Reagan administration has not been able to prove, the United States never needed to counter it by organizing, supplying and training an army tainted with Sonocistas, the CIA and human rights abuses to overthrow a government that Washington recognizes.

Instead, with overwhelming support in the Western Hemisphere and from allies, Washington could state plainly that it will not tolerate any Soviet military base in Nicaragua, or any overt or covert attempt by Nicaragua to attack neighbors. That policy could be enforced at far less cost than the good money that President Reagan wants to throw after the bad already spent on the Contras.

Mr. Abrams insists that the Sandinista will negotiate a Central American peace structure only if the United States keeps them under the military pressures of the Contras. But it is far more likely that the Reagan administration's obvious determination to overthrow the Nicaraguan government is what keeps the Sandinista forces fighting.

For nearly 10 years the United States tried unsuccessfully to use military pressures to force North Vietnam into negotiating away its position. That war should have taught this administration that small nations do not always succumb to the power of large ones, and that Washington cannot win at the negotiating table what its surrogate army has been unable to wrest from a determined adversary on the battlefield.

The Contras have shown no ability at any time to win popular support or to take and hold territory in Nicaragua. Nothing suggests that more U.S. dollars and more CIA training, or even Admiral Poindexter's crocodile tears, can improve that dismal record, this administration's record.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Peace Talks Stop

CONSTANTINOPLE — The pourparlers in view of peace between Italy and Turkey, opened by representatives of the Great Powers, have been interrupted. It is impossible to give the reason. A diplomatist ascribed it to the uselessness of the efforts of the Powers. There was a disposition in high Turkish circles a week ago to accept peace. However, a semi-official Turkish Note states [on Jan. 12] that in Parliament circles the idea of peace is scorned, as the conditions laid down by Italy are regarded as unacceptable. It may be that the war will continue to a finish.

CAIRO — It has been known for a long time that arms in large quantities have entered Tripoli through Egypt, but, within the past week, Egyptian authorities have taken precautions to prevent further violation of the neutrality of this country.

1937: Maddening Cities

PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] "An Australian alienist, Professor Francis Harding of Sydney University, told an audience recently that the number of madmen throughout the world has increased by 30 percent in the last ten years, and that this increase is almost wholly accounted for by the large towns and cities. Modern alienists are unanimous on the fundamental cause of this alarming spread of mental maladies. It is that our nervous system is not adapted to the artificial environment of our town life. Professor Harding went on to prophesy that if madness goes on increasing at the present rate, everybody will be mad by 2039. We are not there yet, although the contents of the news columns of any daily newspaper suggest that the Australian's prophecy might come true before a hundred years are out."

OPINION

On Anniversaries of Murder
You Don't Arm the Mullahs

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — This thought came into my head and has been working away at me: Today is the anniversary of the murder of thousands of Jews, Poles, Russians, Gypsies and Ukrainians by the Germans. Tomorrow will be the anniversary of the murder of thousands of Jews, Poles, Russians, Gypsies and Ukrainians by the Germans. So was yesterday. So many human beings were murdered in those days of horror beyond grasp that every day truly can be considered an anniversary of the dead.

It entered my mind a day after I heard about the American-Israeli arms shipments to Iran. At first I did not make a clear connection between the two ideas

**But the United States
will be Satan again,
unless of course it pays
more political
or military tribute.**

preoccupying me — arms to Iran and the reality of the daily anniversary of death. I believe I did not make it because I was in Israel at the time, on a trip in the Middle East, and my mind simply rejected it. But I see the thought connection clearly now. That is, it is clear for me and has meaning for me.

The whole deal is one of those events in a country's history that have a particular kind of impact. They startle us and somehow that makes them take on a personal meaning. For myself it reached deep enough to fetch forward the connection to the Holocaust.

Ayatollah Khomeini is not Hitler. But there is a direct link between them, the same link that connects all truly dangerous men, a link of hatred as strong as to transcend all bonds of humanity. As a matter of fact, it is a hatred built on a vision of existence that excludes the very concept of a common humanity and divides those who live on this Earth into the good and the damned, those worthy of life and those not.

It is a vision that starts with words and slogans of a very particular kind, leads to a very particular ideological goal, and thence to the gas chamber or to the holy murdering ground.

The words are designed to create a world of apertures for those who are to be excluded from the right to live. The words the Germans used under Hitler — vermin, parasites, Untermenschen — led to the goal of allowing the murderers and the watchers and the knowers in the German nation to think of the victims, especially Jews, as not really human.

From that goal to the gas chamber was not so much another step as simply part of the flow of the river of hate.

Ayatollah Khomeini and his preachers light the flame of hatred with a word: death. Death to America! Death to Zionists! Death, death, death, not just to nations but to all who oppose. Death to the hypocrites! Death to the traitors!

And, of course, the curse meant to cast the enemy out of humanity and into the pits of hell: Satan. Satan America.

The satanic powers. The forces of Satan. The Nazis used racial dehumanization to lead into the extermination chambers. The ayatollah's Iran uses its technique of religious demonization, the good and the foul, Satan and the Blessed Ones to lead to that blasphemous ecstasy, Holy War, murder and death of God's children for the glory of God.

And it is demonization that blinds Iranian-sponsored terrorists to the humanness of their prey: American marines, Turkish Jews, Lebanese Christians, whom ever they are targeted to kill. The very idea of hostage-taking, turning humans into objects of political trade, is sanctified demonization. It is not Iranian fanaticism; it is Iranian calculation.

In Jerusalem I spoke to the Israeli leaders. They were edgy and defensive. They had their excuses — fear of Iraq, Iran's enemy; eagerness to please and oblige the United States. In America there was the talk about influencing "moderates" that nobody seemed to be able to identify by giving plane loads of arms to the extremist regime that the moderates were supposed to moderate somehow. Ayatollah Khomeini is not known for a sense of humor but he must be slapping his thigh still.

And now here come the Reagan administration and academic apologists with the happy news that because of the arms deal the United States is not being called Satan in Tehran quite as much as before and that Ayatollah Khomeini's preachers have promoted it to humbled giant. But the United States will be Satan again, unless of course it pays more political or military tribute.

Yes, talk to any government. But smuggle blackmail arms to the preachers of death? Hearings and investigations go on, smothering the immorality of the deal itself in detail about who did what. Courts and Congress are not needed to make judgments about the very idea of supplying arms to the dehumanizers. You can do that for yourself.

Out of respect, the rationalizations and excuses from Washington and Jerusalem should cease, out of respect for today's anniversary and tomorrow's. That much seems quite clear, to me certainly and perhaps to some others.

The New York Times.



Why Have Free Speech If No One Listens?

By Kurt Luedtke

LOS ANGELES — I was for 15 years a journalist, a vocation in which you might think you would learn a lot. I learned three things: The accused you have never met is more guilty than the one you have talked to. Truth and accuracy are not the same. Things are never, ever, as they appear to be.

Because I am less and less convinced of where the truth lies and more and more dubious of our ability to find it, I would like to point out a particular kind of personal responsibility that I think is in danger of being unmet.

For better and often for worse, America is a pluralistic and democratic society, relatively new and still experimental; it is probably only three or four generations ago that the country was effectively governed by an oligarchy that protected it from the tyranny of the majority. As it comes closer to true democracy, it is ever more susceptible to a certain kind of mob rule in which popularity substitutes for principle and consensus is mistaken for wisdom.

It is, I suppose, inevitable that Americans must pay a price for exaltation of the common man; if, for instance, we measure democracy's viability by what

the citizens choose to watch on television, I think we are entitled to question how in the world this electorate is entitled to be in charge of anything.

But we have no better idea. Americans can only hope that the rule of law and our willingness to abide by it will

MEANWHILE

protect us against the worst of which we are collectively capable.

It is the law in America, as in no other country, that the individual has an extraordinary right to personal expression. The First Amendment to the Constitution protects the right to speak and to publish; these rights and the degree to which they are safeguarded are the society's distinguishing characteristics.

For that we have only the courts to thank. Americans seem to be almost completely uninterested in any point of view other than their individual own. We are absolutely up to our necks in groups and blocs and religious and economic interests certain beyond all rea-

son that they are correct, and actively interested in imposing their rules and values and self-selected morals on the rest. They prattle about democracy, and use it when it suits them without the slightest regard for what it means and costs and requires. These people are, please believe me, dangerous.

The right to speak is meaningless if no one will listen, and the right to publish is not worth having if no one will read. It is simply not enough that Americans reject censorship and will not countenance suppression. We have an affirmative responsibility to hear the argument before we disagree with it.

I think that you think that you agree with me, that you are fair and open-minded and good citizens. But if we put it to the test — if I make up some speeches about gun control, abortion, gay rights, racial and ethnic characteristics, political terrorism and genocide — I believe that I can make you boo and jeer or at least walk out in protest.

We cannot operate that way. It is not difficult to listen to the philosophy you agree with or don't care about. It is the one that galls that must be heard. No idea is so repugnant that it must not be advocated. If we are not free to speak heresy and utter awful thoughts, we are not free at all. And if we are unwilling to hear that with which we most violently disagree, we are not free at all. In that case we are no longer citizens but have become part of the mob.

Nowhere is the willingness to listen more important than at a university, and nowhere is our failure more apparent than at the university whose faculty members or students think that it is legitimate to parade their own moral or political purity by shouting down the unpopular view of the day.

It will not be a week, and certainly not a month, before you will become aware that someone in your own circle of influence is saying something or thinking something very wrong. I think you have to do something about that. I think you have to help them be heard. I think you are required to listen.

The writer, formerly an editor at the *Detroit Free Press*, won an Academy Award last year for his screenplay for "Out of Africa." This comment was adapted by the *Los Angeles Times* from his speech in acceptance of the William Rogers alumni award at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, last fall.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The World Doesn't Live by Bread Alone

In a penetrating opinion column, "America Needs to Change Its World View" (Dec. 22), Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan has called for a new American world view which would rely more on political economy and less on a "grand geopolitical idea" to address successfully the burning issues of our times.

It is certainly true that Marxism, as a philosophy of history, has failed to provide the right answers, whereas Leninism thrives on the very issues that Marxism could not solve, notably "racial, religious and tribal conflicts." Leninism is not a residual phenomenon. In fact it is spreading everywhere under many guises, even under the democratic guise.

As for the remedy which Mr. Moynihan offers, it is indeed "time for America to attend to economic resources" — but that is too narrow an answer to the anguish of the Third World and to the vacillation of developed free nations. The problem is surely political.

Take India, whose predicament I discussed in a recent book. It is the world's largest democracy and at the same time the only true — that is, free — ally of the Soviet Union. How is this possible?

During the 40 years since its independence, this huge country has had the benefit of a representative, elected government at the center. Fundamental rights, in spite of lapses, are upheld by due process of law. Time and again the government of India has renewed its legitimacy through general elections.

Yet the Indian government has not been able to come to grips with increasing and ever more violent internal conflicts. The fact that cities and districts which had never witnessed communal riots see them spreading now is less a failure of the present leadership than the result of an extreme centralization.

True federalism was never tried in India. The centralization of political power implied in the Westminster model has been multiplied many times by the existence of a powerful bureaucracy and the immense patronage resources of a public sector which controls 90 percent of all the industrial assets.

In the deft hands of Indira Gandhi, the center used every lever at its disposal to achieve its only end: power. Today, in spite of or because of its very heterogeneity, the Indian polity has become a quasi "despotic democracy" in which the scope for debate is more limited than it ever was, where dissenters are few and where a kind of benevolent orthodoxy prevails on all the sensitive issues.

Meanwhile, the essential link between individual initiative or personal merit and the results has too often been distorted. A fallacious policy of jobs reservation pursued for two decades has introduced a kind of perverted caste system: The more backward your "community," the better your chance to enter a college and to grab a government job. Corruption thrives in such a system.

In the name of socialism, a vast array

of manipulative measures have been set in motion, the effects of which are to undermine the universities, the judiciary and local bodies and to politicize the social and civic climate. Many Indians observe these developments with dismay but prefer "exit" to "voice" so as not to betray their essential loyalty.

At the same time, a pragmatic alliance with the Soviets has developed into an enduring relationship which tends to preclude India from negotiating with its neighbors the difficult issues arising out of its natural hegemony in South Asia.

The challenge for India is first and foremost political, and only secondly economic. What should the answer be, on the part of Western policy makers? India prides itself on having got rid of U.S. food help, however useful it may have been. Advice, if not requested, will be resented as interference.

Patience, understanding and consistency, it seems to me, are the order of the day for the West. The Soviet Union has shown India those qualities over the years. The lesson should not be wasted, particularly in Europe, if we want to build or to keep an Indian connection.

JEAN ALPHONSE BERNARD

Paris.

To suggest, as Senator Moynihan does, that we are witnessing "the near collapse of Marxism as an ideological force in the world" is dangerous nonsense. No fewer than 30 countries, accounting for about half of the world's population, have become communist in



MONTMARTRE CAN BE CHILLY AROUND DAYBREAK,
BUT SOON THERE'LL BE THE WARMTH OF SINGAPORE AIRLINES
BUSINESS CLASS... HOME.

The Kremlin's 'Chief Welder'

Prime Minister Forges Links With Liberals, Hardliners

By Gary Lee

Washington Post Service

HELSINKI — Three days into a visit to Finland last week, Nikolai I. Ryzhkov seemed to find his element. A welder by training, the Soviet prime minister jumped onto a platform at a shipyard and engaged a Finnish welder, Lasse Sandberg, in an animated exchange about their common professional interests.

With his combined functions as prime minister, Central Committee secretary and member of the ruling Politburo, Mr. Ryzhkov, 57, is out-ranked only by the Communist Party chief, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and the ideologist Yegor K. Ligachev.

Introducing Mr. Ryzhkov to Mr. Sandberg, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland captured the essence of Mr. Ryzhkov's combined tasks: "He is the chief welder of the Soviet Union."

Named to the 12-member Politburo 20 months ago, Mr. Ryzhkov is at the center of a conflict over radical economic change. He is also at the top of the huge bureaucracy that apparently is leading the resistance to the changes.

And he is considered a moderating force in the leadership trou-

ka, between the experiment-minded Mr. Gorbachev and the ideologically rigid Mr. Ligachev.

At a press conference Thursday, Mr. Ryzhkov coupled endorsement of some of the publicized economic changes with assurances that Moscow will adhere to central planning and stay within the strict confines of socialism.

Apparently favoring managerial changes over market adjustments, Mr. Ryzhkov also defended the widespread personnel changes made by the new Soviet leadership.

As prime minister, he helped spearhead the expulsion of more than 40 percent of the ministers in his domain, replacing some with new managers trained, as was he, in the Uralis at Sverdlovsk.

Wearing dark pinstripes, traveling with his assertive wife, Ludmila, fielding questions from journalists, Mr. Ryzhkov also used the four-day Finnish trip to demonstrate interest in closer relations with the West. The trip was his first state visit to a Western country.

Olli Kivinen, foreign editor of the Helsinki newspaper Helsingin Sanomat, said, "He made an impression as a reasonable man who

behaves in a very reasonable way."

Mr. Ryzhkov's style accentuates his closeness to Mr. Gorbachev. Appointed a Central Committee secretary in 1982, when Mr. Gorbachev was forging ahead in the powerful party body, Mr. Ryzhkov gained a seat on the Politburo one month after Mr. Gorbachev assumed power.

"They emphasize different aspects of the reforms," a Moscow-based Western diplomat said, "but instead of clashing, the styles seem to complement one another."

The two share a penchant for directness. A Finnish official said Mr. Ryzhkov was straightforward about Soviet needs in high technology, for example.

"The best word to describe him would be businesslike," Mr. Kivinen said.

Even the joint communiqué released after the trip was stripped of the usual flowery language.

Mr. Ryzhkov plays the pivotal role of synthesizing the disparate calls for change from economic planners and transmitting them to factories and farms across the Soviet Union.

"As far as the planned economy is concerned, we are for that,"



Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, the Soviet prime minister, with his wife, Ludmila, during a reception in Turku, Finland.

Mr. Ryzhkov said at his press conference, an apparent assurance to those who have warned against too much decentralization. "We are not going to destroy the planned economy," he added, "we are granting more authority to our enterprises. They will also

have more responsibility. This is the direction we are taking." "We are for state monopoly of the economy," Mr. Ryzhkov said, "but at the same time, we will give the right to large-scale enterprises to negotiate directly with foreign companies," a reference to one of the more startling changes.

Nakasone Visit to East Bloc Seen as Bid to Sway Kremlin

By Charles D. Sherman

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who has been trying to get the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to visit Japan, is touring Eastern Europe this week in what political analysts believe is a move to attract interest by the Kremlin.

Sources said Mr. Nakasone's weeklong tour of Finland, East Germany, Yugoslavia and Poland was hastily arranged when Mr. Gorbachev refused to set a date to visit Japan. He had been invited to come at the end of the month.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry has been vague about the goals of Mr. Nakasone's trip to Eastern Europe, saying he hopes to strengthen already friendly relations and to improve East-West dialogue.

A Foreign Ministry statement said that Mr. Nakasone would deliver a policy speech Thursday in Belgrade to present Japan's views on East-West issues, including arms control.

Mr. Nakasone has said in recent press conferences that his tour of Eastern Europe and the possible visit by Mr. Gorbachev to Japan were not connected. But with no pressing issues to resolve between Japan and the four countries, attention has turned to Moscow.

The Yomiuri Shimbun said in an editorial that diplomatic efforts toward the East European countries would be "important in breaking the impasse in Japanese-Soviet relations."

A visit to Japan by Mr. Gorbachev

Some officials feel that Japan's overall approach to Moscow has been ill-planned, poorly handled and at times humiliating to the country.

chev would be a first for a Kremlin leader and could help Mr. Nakasone enhance his profile as a world leader and boost his efforts to remain in power.

According to Japanese press reports, the prime minister has hinted he would like another extension of his term in office. He has already served two two-year terms, which is the limit under the regulations of

his Liberal Democratic Party. However, the party bent its own rules in October and extended his term for another 12 months.

The months of maneuvering over the Gorbachev visit have caused dissension within the Nakasone government. Some officials feel that Japan's overall approach to Moscow has been ill-planned, poorly handled and at times humiliating to the country.

An official in the prime minister's office asked, "Do you know the word 'impasse'?" an expression conveying a wheedling merchant's eager desire to please a customer. "Realistically, that's not the way diplomacy should be carried out," he said.

An agreement for the Gorbachev visit was worked out in September by the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, and the Japanese foreign minister, Tadaaki Kuramori.

Japanese diplomats say that Mr. Gorbachev put off his decision to visit Japan for several reasons.

One was the failure of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Reykjavik, which led the Kremlin to postpone new initiatives.

Tokyo, worried by Soviet efforts to expand its military presence in Asia, has sought a role in promoting talks between Washington and Moscow. The installation of intermediate-range nuclear missiles near the Soviet Union's eastern frontier deeply concerns Japan.

A Foreign Ministry official said, "The Soviets haven't fixed their basic stance with the U.S., so they can't deal with Japan."

Sources said another reason for calling off the trip was that Mr. Gorbachev was not convinced that talks with Mr. Nakasone would bring tangible results. The Russians want a commitment from Japan to help pay for Siberian development projects, diplomats said.

"Gorbachev took home nothing from his talks with Reagan in Reykjavik, so failure in Japan could backfire on him domestically," the Foreign Ministry source said.

Analysts also speculate that Mr. Gorbachev sees little advantage in meeting Mr. Nakasone because he is considered by many to be a lame duck who will leave office next fall.

As for a role in Eastern Europe, Japan has had only a fledgling economic interest in the area. But Japanese businessmen are looking at the East bloc as a potential market for industrial sales, since exports have slowed to the United States and Western Europe because of the high value of the yen.

The Japanese press reported last week that Mr. Nakasone would extend a \$200 million credit to Poland to help build a Japanese-designed automobile plant, but Japanese officials called the reports inaccurate.

Meeting With Honecker. Mr. Nakasone arrived Monday evening in East Berlin, and conferred with Erich Honecker, the East German leader, Reuters reported from Berlin.

Maneuvers at Panama Canal. The Associated Press

PANAMA CITY — More than 12,000 U.S. and Panamanian troops begin a series of joint maneuvers Monday intended to keep them ready to defend the Panama Canal, the government announced.

Casualties Mounting In Iran-Iraq Fighting

Reuters

MANAMA, Bahrain — Communiqués from both sides in the Iran-Iraq war indicated mounting casualties but little change in advantage on the battlefield.

Iraq said an advance Iranian contingent was trapped in a narrow strip of land southeast of the city of Basra after a thrust across the border Friday.

"The invading force is now engaged in the killing zone of the 3d and 7th Iraqi Army corps," said General Adnan Khairallah, Iraq's deputy prime minister and defense minister.

He said that the encircled troops faced "furious" Iraqi fire power in a "crematory" enclave and urged survivors to surrender.

Tehran radio, meanwhile, said that the elite Iraqi presidential guard had been thrown into the conflict after the 3d Army corps, defending Iraqi lines near Basra, was mauled.

The radio said that Iranian forces controlled new areas north and west of the Salamatshah border post, where Tehran launched its assault across the Shatt-al-Arab waterway. Correspondents reported the battlefield strewn with Iraqi corpses, the radio said.

One Iraqi field commander, quoted by Baghdad's INA press agency, said his men had advanced about half a mile (one kilometer) "walking on Iranian bodies" to reoccupy an area seized earlier by Iran.

Tehran's military communiqués Sunday night said the Iranian assault force had advanced "several kilometers" along the Salamatshah-Basra road.

Military spokesmen in Baghdad said Iraqi jets Monday raided five Iranian cities and towns — Khashan, Qom, Esfahan, Borujerd and Arak — and knocked out a base for U.S.-made Hawk surface-to-air missiles north of the Iranian border town of Khorramshahr.

The Iranian press agency said 23 persons died and 150 were wounded in an Iraqi missile attack Sunday on Borujerd, and Baghdad reported Iraqi casualties from fresh shelling of Basra overnight.

Iran Attacks Tanker. Marine salvage executives said Monday that an Iranian gunboat fired two artillery rounds at a tanker carrying Kuwaiti fuel oil to Italy as it cruised toward the Strait of Hormuz in the Gulf, The Associated Press reported from Manama.

The Librarian-registered Atlantic Dignity, loaded with 80,000 tons of fuel oil, was attacked about 10 miles from the strait, which controls access to the Gulf, according to Gulf-based executives, who asked not to be identified.

No casualties were reported in the attack.



Jiang Qing at her 1960 trial for her role in the Cultural Revolution. She received the death sentence, which later was commuted to life.

Jiang Qing Has Cancer, Beijing Newspaper Says

Reuters

BEIJING — The imprisoned widow of Chairman Mao has throat cancer and may be close to death, according to an official Chinese newspaper.

The Weekly Digest newspaper published in the east China city of Hefei said Jiang Qing, 72, who has been in prison since shortly after Mao's death in 1976, was undergoing treatment for cancer of the throat in a top Beijing hospital and may be close to death. It gave no further details.

Jaruzelski Is Received By Cossiga

Reuters

ROME — The Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, began a three-day visit to Italy on Monday, his first official visit to the West since imposing martial law in December 1981.

He had lunch with President Francesco Cossiga soon after his arrival and later held talks with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti. He was scheduled to meet with Pope John Paul II on Tuesday.

No details of the talks Monday were released, but Polish diplomats said General Jaruzelski wants the trip to begin a process of improvement of Poland's relations with the non-Communist world.

Many Western nations were strongly critical of Poland's imposition of martial law in December 1981. Martial law was formally lifted in July 1983, but the constitution was amended to allow the proclamation of a state of emergency to deal with internal crises. The penal code was amended in 1985 to provide for increased penalties for political offenses.

The Polish leader also is expected to discuss increased business and industrial cooperation with Italy in an attempt to reinvigorate his country's economy. He is to meet business leaders Tuesday.

Italy's decision to be the first Western nation to officially welcome the Polish Communist leader has aroused debate here. General Jaruzelski encountered the first of several planned demonstrations soon after his arrival.

In December 1985, General Jaruzelski visited France and met privately with President François Mitterrand.

Paris Reports Attack by Libyan Forces On French, Chadians at Military Base

Agence France-Press

PARIS — Libyan forces attacked Chadian and French troops late Sunday at a military base in Kalait, in a French-defended sector of eastern Chad, the Defense Ministry said Monday. It described the attack as "two 15-minute harassing actions."

Several dozen French soldiers were in Kalait at the time of the attack to provide logistical support to the Chadian Army, but none were hurt, ministry officials said.

Kalait lies just south of the 16th parallel, which for more than three years has separated territory in the south held by the French-backed government in Ndjamena from areas occupied by Libya and its Chadian rebel allies.

Earlier, sources in Ndjamena said that Libyan forces fired a large number of 107mm shells during the attack, but the shells fell outside the Kalait military base. There were no Chadian or French casualties, the sources said.

They said the Chadian government forces responded immediately, repulsed the attackers and pursued Libyan units. The French troops took no part in the fighting, they said.

In Ndjamena, witnesses said two French fighter-bombers and a reconnaissance plane took off from the capital early Monday, after the attacks, and headed north.

The Ndjamena government sent troops into the north last month in an effort to expel the Libyans from the country. The government troops have been fighting alongside former rebels who were once allied to Libya but switched to support President Hissène Habré in October.

France has refused to send combat troops north of the 16th parallel, but its aircraft have dropped supplies to the former rebels.

The French planes bombed Libyan radar sites in northern Chad earlier this month in retaliation for a Libyan bombing raid south of the 16th parallel demarcation line, which France has pledged to defend from Libyan incursions.

The commander-in-chief of Chadian government forces said Monday that his troops have a long way to go before they can claim to have cleared the northern part of the country of Libyan troops.

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Typhoid Kills 24 in Kenya

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — A typhoid outbreak in western Kenya has killed 24 people in the past month and another 193 have been diagnosed as having the disease, officials said. They said polluted drinking water was responsible.

DEATH NOTICE

Madame Henriette Broïdo, ses enfants Christine, Georges et Didier, ainsi que les familles parentes, alliées et amies, vous font part du décès de

Monsieur Jacques Broïdo 1908 — 1987

La messe de sépulture a eu lieu en l'église Saint-Paul à Grange-Canal, lundi 12 janvier à 15 heures. Cet avis tient lieu de faire part.

Her power stirred up in me a passion for the open road.



A new way of life on the road. This is what the Renault 25 V6 Turbo brings you, thanks to clever use of space and interior design. The A.B.S. anti-lock braking system is standard on the Renault 25 V6 Turbo. It regulates the brake pressure electronically on each of the wheels, in terms of tyre road adherence. The new engine of the Renault 25 V6 Turbo impressively illustrates the advance that Renault has achieved in Turbo technology. For performance, reliability, safety and comfort, the Renault 25 V6 Turbo today sets the standard against which other top-of-the-range European cars are judged.

Renault 25 V6 Turbo Injection
She's a species apart.

Maximum speed 225kph A.B.S. (Anti-lock braking system). Power 182bhp. Acceleration 0-100kph: 7.7". Torque 28.6mkg at 3000rpm.

Last Bloc
Kremlin

ARTS / LEISURE

Suzy's Party People

NEW YORK — The gossip columnist Suzy (real name Aileen Mele) has been called by Town and Country: "The diarist of her times, the Saint-Simon of the moment, the Peeps of the powerful, fashionable and opinionated."

Suzy has been on the social beat day in, day out for more than 25 years and "Dahling, it ain't easy." How many parties has she been to? "If you consider that I've been going out for 25 years almost every night — well, you figure it out."

Born in El Paso, Texas, Suzy comes across as the quintessential Southern belle com-

HEBE DORSEY

plete with a drawl, lush contours and masses of blonde hair cascading around a small, triangular face. But make no mistake. Behind this facade, there's a first-class reporter — witty, alert and nobody's fool.

She started her column in the late '50s, first for the New York Mirror and when that fell apart, I went on to the Journal-American. When that folded, I went over to the New York Daily News where I stayed all these years until I got this magnificent offer from the New York Post a little over a year ago. From the start, "My editor just told me, 'Keep breathing and file copy.'"

The "Suzy" column is the first thing millions of readers look at in the New York Post and about 80 other newspapers because of a voyeur's fascination in what The New York-er once called "the Suzy people." These include millionaires, billionaires and zillionaires, social celebrities, fashion designers, supermodels and café society — or what's left of it.

From her salon on the Upper East Side, Suzy said she covers parties because, "Well, it's where all the fun, the glamour, the gossip is — the beautiful people, the doers. Many are very worthwhile — tycoons, captains of industry, corporate giants. I cover their lives in the evening, but dahling, it's a job. It's my job. If I were a sportsman I'd write about athletes. This is my beat and it's glamorous and I often enjoy it. Not always. But I look at it absolutely as a job because I'm a reporter and a columnist."

Working through a network of "friends," Suzy comes up with all kinds of goodies. Such as Marlene Dietrich calling "her good friend Nancy Reagan from Paris to send love and say how thrilled she was that the president was doing so well."



Gossip columnist Suzy: "Keep breathing and file copy."

Suzy often is first with the latest scandals, broken marriages, romances, and she can describe every chic party in and out of town.

This season, she dropped the bomb "but gently" on the scandal of the year — the separation of Mercedes Bass from her husband, the Texan billionaire Sid Bass. "It was one of my biggest stories because there's so much money involved. A big, rich marriage is what impresses society — even if the man is Quasimodo," she said. "Look, if I went out and wrote a best seller, people would shake hands and say: 'Nice, Suzy.' But if I married a millionaire, now that would be a story. If Mercedes had left her husband for some brain surgeon from Connecticut, nobody would have cared. But the fact that there is so much money involved fascinates people."

What has changed in the last 25 years, according to Suzy, is that "there's never been a time when money — masses of it — was so much a part of the social life of this city. There's never been so much money around. There's a whole influx of new blood and new money."

"We're used to the Vanderbilts and the Astors but they can no longer compete with these billionaires — John Kluge, who's worth \$2.5 billion, Alfred Taubman, close to \$1 billion, the Gettys. Most of these people live somewhere else — in San Francisco, Virginia or Michigan but they keep splendid apartments in New York and dominate the scene."

"Mrs. Charles Englehard also has great style. Everything about her tells of security, self-possession, wonderful flair."

Suzy, who can chat in four languages, never takes notes. "If it's a small party, I can remember everybody and what they wore," she said. "If it's a big party, I have to have the guest list."

Unlike Louella Parsons and other famous gossip columnists, Suzy succeeds in being funny without being cruel, a feat of sorts in a business that feeds on bitchiness. "It's a very delicate balance," she said. "When I first started writing for the Mirror, my editor said to me: 'I have never seen anyone walk a tightrope the way you do. I'm never saccharine-sweet but I'm never cruel. It's an instinct, I guess. I know just how far to go. I could be a bitch. It's so easy. But within reason, I always ask myself: 'Would you like to read this about yourself?'"

"Why rub the salt? This doesn't mean I'm an angel, but I try to be decent so that when I walk into a room, I don't have to cringe."

All this could end up in sordid copy if it were not for Suzy's sparkling style, which she has been developing for years. For instance, describing a party honoring a philanthropist, she wrote: "Mildred Hilson, who... knocked them dead in her Givenchy lame print... looked every bit as delicious as the mashed potatoes, which were the second biggest hit of the party."

Her favorite is the party where the hostess tells her from the start: "Please, don't write about this." "Then, dahling, I can sit back, relax and enjoy myself like another human being," she said.

Jazz Lives: Sweet Notes and Sour

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Two biographies published this month in London reveal opposing approaches to jazz literature and to jazz.

One way is to play it safe and clean. Geoffrey Smith's "Grappelli" (Pavilion) is the organic way to deal with this violinist who "always assured that he kept the customers happy," who would play "absolute palm court music" if that was the only work available.

Like Dave Brubeck with Paul Desmond and Dizzy Gillespie with Charlie Parker — survivors and the doomed who improvised together — Stéphane Grappelli was very different from his longtime sidekick Django Reinhardt, for whom an unswerving note was like a personal insult. Smith does a good job of explaining how the abstract beauty of music, improvisation in particular, can overcome personality conflicts and reflect the personality of the creator.

Despite good historical information and anecdotes, the book reads like a 213-page commercial, with such testimonials as that Grappelli is "beloved by everybody."

Grappelli started as a teen-ager basking on the streets of Paris. For the rest of his life he preferred to play schmalz not working. He has that rare ability to make whatever he plays personal, fun, musical. The older he gets — he turns 79 on Jan. 26 — the younger he sounds. He is one of the most durable, interesting and elegant improvisers, but he is not beloved by everybody. Like all of us, Grappelli has his foibles and quirks. He can be difficult. He's made mistakes and enemies, though you'd never know it from these pages.

At the same time this book is strangely representative of the subject, who almost never plays a "wrong" note. Grappelli plays ef-

fortlessly, "like drinking tea." During the '60s and '70s he survived by working swank clubs and restaurants like the Milroy in London and, for six years, the Paris Hilton. Commercialism never particularly bothered him. So long as he could play music he was happy.

While this is charming with a musician of Grappelli's durability — he is now more in style than ever — it is with lesser players a limitation. Jazz supposedly deals with self-exploration. A book that does not explore under the surface is a one with severe limitations.

The unusual thing about Grappelli is how he has straddled entertainment and creation. His playing is always good, if limited, news. So this biography is perfectly in tune with its subject, whose "only drug is his public."

On the other hand, Jim Godbolt's "All This and Many a Dog: Memoirs of a Loser/Pessimist" (Quartet) is an illustration of what Miles Davis meant when he said he'd rather hear Thad Jones miss a note than hear Freddie Hubbard make 12. This autobiography flaunts missed notes by the author and others. Godbolt finds human flaws more interesting than winners.

Before becoming a more or less successful free-lance journalist, editor and author in his 50s ("it was the typewriter or the dole"), Godbolt was a clerk, seaman, sign salesman, house painter and meter-

reader (dogs did not like him) in between managing underpaid bands and being an unsuccessful agent.

His musical heroes are capable of excess of both love and hate. They threaten violence, miss career opportunities and are reduced to anachronisms. His loving portraits of successful British jazzmen like Humphrey Lyttelton and George



Stéphane Grappelli: "Like drinking tea."

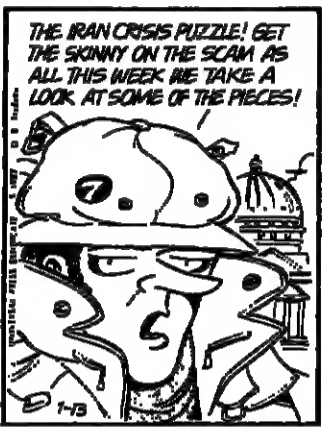
Melly are not without pimples. Mick Mulligan has a "top-drinking band." Ronnie Scott — his boss, remember — is "well-versed in the art of getting others to peel his grapes."

Godbolt's book, "A History of British Jazz," contained "inexcusable goofs... I had relied too much upon my memory, had not

cross-checked and had perpetuated the mistakes of others. I deserved the brickbats."

By exhibiting his failures and insecurities and not biding the frailties of others, this "loser/pessimist" adds a bit of truth to a world sorely in need of it. And it is a jazz book by a man who understands that jazz is struggle, not perfection.

DOONESBURY



NYSE Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FullPat	20771	135 1/2	135 1/2	13 1/2	+ 7/8
Intel	37762	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	+ 1/8
Overhill	26655	51	50 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/8
Norstar	24294	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/8
IBM	25737	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	+ 1/8
ESMO	25551	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/8
Archd	24200	19	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/8
Schmbs	24218	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/8
Cocoyne	21134	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/8
Modl	20574	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	+ 1/8
Chervn	18445	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/8
312 Inc	17897	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/8
Holbitt	14795	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/8
PhilaR	12728	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	+ 1/8
AT&T	15421	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/8

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	184,992,800
NYSE prev. cons. close	236,442,400
Amex 4 p.m. volume	16,174,000
Amex prev. cons. close	14,539,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	18,945,700
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	143,700,000
NYSE volume up	117,894,818
NYSE volume down	5,539,118
Amex volume up	9,970,200
Amex volume down	3,457,200
OTC volume up	16,676,516
OTC volume down	22,490,630

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Chge
Composite	149.36	148.57	149.31	+ 8.72
Industrials	172.95	171.34	172.67	+ 1.34
Transp.	125.57	124.73	125.16	+ 0.19
Utilities	75.11	74.66	74.66	+ 0.29
Finance	154.76	154.25	154.45	+ 0.21

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	
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Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Index	Vol.	High	Low
DJIA	12,345,678	125.50	124.75	125.00	+0.25	DJIA	12,345,678	125.50	124.75
DJIA	9,876,543	45.25	44.75	45.00	+0.25	DJIA	9,876,543	45.25	44.75
DJIA	8,765,432	32.10	31.50	32.00	+0.50	DJIA	8,765,432	32.10	31.50
DJIA	7,654,321	18.75	18.25	18.50	+0.25	DJIA	7,654,321	18.75	18.25
DJIA	6,543,210	22.00	21.50	21.75	+0.25	DJIA	6,543,210	22.00	21.50
DJIA	5,432,109	15.50	15.00	15.25	+0.25	DJIA	5,432,109	15.50	15.00
DJIA	4,321,098	10.25	10.00	10.10	+0.10	DJIA	4,321,098	10.25	10.00
DJIA	3,210,987	8.75	8.50	8.60	+0.10	DJIA	3,210,987	8.75	8.50
DJIA	2,109,876	6.50	6.25	6.35	+0.10	DJIA	2,109,876	6.50	6.25
DJIA	1,098,765	4.25	4.00	4.10	+0.10	DJIA	1,098,765	4.25	4.00

AMEX Diary					
		Class	Prev.		
Advanced		424	422		
Declined		214	207		
Unchanged		225	222		
Total Issues		865	831		
New Highs		50	48		
New Lows		5	3		

NASDAQ Index				
	Class	Chg's	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	3852.46	+ 4.81	361.79	334.
Industrials	399.45	+ 5.42	302.49	277.
Finance	390.25	+ 3.92	474.98	426.
Insurance	443.47	+ 5.04	419.78	382.
Utilities	342.96	+ 1.31	327.63	298.
Banks	443.38	+ 5.97	425.40	349.
Transp.	380.29	+ 0.63	354.65	289.

AMEX Most Actives						
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Cu&E	1868	1%	1%			
WasteB	1171	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1	
Wicks	2433	3%	3%			
Hindin s	492	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+1	
477	477	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2		
Trind of	3287	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2		
PAUSP n	3286	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2		
477	477	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2		
477	477	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2		
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477	477	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2		
477	477	9 1/2	9			

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

72 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Sta. 100s	High Low	Comm Geol. Ch'ge
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(Continued)

[illegible]

		E		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
2796	5996	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100						
2796	5996	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100						
2796	5996	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100						
2796	5996	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100						
2796	5996	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100						
2796	5996	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100						
2796	5996	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100						
2796	5996	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100						
2796	5996	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100						
2796	5996	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100						
2796	5996	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100						
2796	5996	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100						
2796	5996	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100						
2796	5996	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100						
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2796	5996	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100						
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1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

[illegible]

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Close	Change
19	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
20	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
21	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
22	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
23	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
24	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
25	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
26	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
27	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
28	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
29	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
30	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
31	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
32	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
33	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
34	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
35	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
36	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
37	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
38	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
39	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
40	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
41	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
42	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
43	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
44	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
45	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
46	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
47	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
48	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
49	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
50	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
51	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
52	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
53	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
54	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
55	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
56	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
57	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
58	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
59	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
60	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
61	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
62	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
63	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/4
64	14	14	Southern	38	12	11	14	14	14 1/4	1/

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

Togo	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	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12 Month	Div.	Vol.	P/E
1964	UNEP	1,880.11	7.2
1965	UNEP	1,310.33	10
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NYSE Highs-Lows

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Brazil to Seek New Loans Of \$2-\$3 Billion in Talks

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Following a slump in its trade surplus and foreign-exchange reserves, Brazil is planning to seek between \$2 billion and \$3 billion in "new money" from its creditors, as part of coming negotiations to restructure foreign debt, according to officials in Brasilia.

They said the president of the Central Bank, Fernão Bracher, would explore that possibility with representatives of leading banks at meetings in New York on Thursday and Friday.

As recently as last July, Brazil insisted that it would need no fresh credits in 1987 to cover its interest payments.

reserves, while its monthly trade surplus has tumbled from a three-year average of more than \$1 billion to barely more than \$100 million in December.

Formal talks with a 14-bank advisory committee that represents about 600 commercial creditors are expected only after Brazil has made progress.

The coming negotiations on the \$110 billion foreign debt of the country are expected to be a major test of the government's progress in negotiations with the so-called Paris Club of government creditors. Those talks are scheduled to begin in Paris next Monday.

world, are increasingly being overshadowed here by the deterioration of the domestic economic situation, which has been marked by a

Figure in Levine Case Is Sentenced

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — An investment banker who cooperated with investigators early in the Dennis B. Levine insider-trading case was sentenced Monday to a 30-day prison term for securities

U.S. District Judge John F. Keenan of Manhattan ordered David Brown, a former vice president of Goldman Sachs & Co., to pay \$100,000 in restitution to the victims of the fraud.

President of Goldman Sachs & Co., to serve 30 days in prison on weekends and 300 hours of community service. The maximum sentence was 10 years in prison.

Judge Keenan also fined Mr. Brown, 32, \$10,000 and placed him on probation for three years. Mr. Brown, who pleaded guilty in September, received about \$27,500 for information

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sp. 100s High Low	Close Sund. Crise
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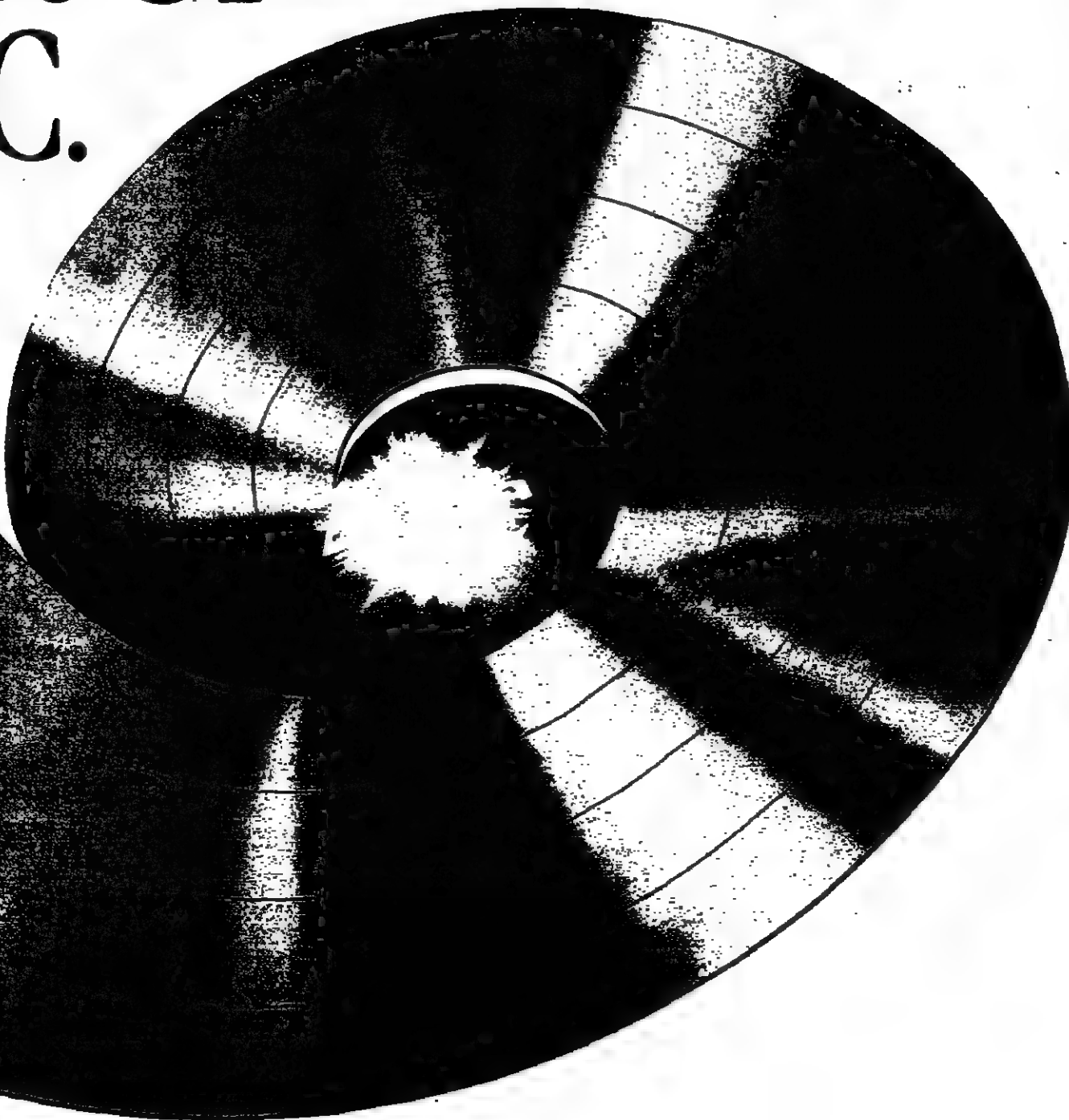
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CS	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100												
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Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	



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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar At 6-Year Low Against DM

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar
dropped sharply Monday
after a weaker-than-expected
revelation of the Deutsche mark, dealers
said.

They said that because the mark
was revealed by only 3 percent,
heavy capital outflows from West
Germany failed to materialize and
sentiment for the U.S. currency
remained overwhelmingly bearish.

Widespread expectations that
the U.S. trade gap would rise to yet
another record for December also
weighed on the dollar.

Attention also switched back to
the dollar in Europe, where it ended
the day at a six-year low against
the Deutsche mark and a seven-
year low against the Swiss franc.

In New York, the dollar closed at
1.9660 DM, down from 1.9181 Fri-
day; at 1.5865 Swiss francs, down
from 1.6065; at 157.40 yen, down
from 158.30; and at 6.3065 French

francs, down from 6.398. The
pound was also stronger, at \$1.4870
from \$1.4775 Friday.

Dealers in Europe said the dollar
is expected to ease further as bear-
ish sentiment persists.

They said the market was refo-
cusing on economic fundamentals.

**Michelin, Korean Firm
Set Joint Tire Venture**

PARIS — Michelin & Cie, the
big French tire maker, said it will
form a joint venture with the South Ko-
rean tire manufacturer Woon
Poong Industrial Co. to produce
radial tires in Yangsan, South Ko-
rea.

The venture would begin in the
middle of this year, Michelin said
Saturday, and would produce 1.5
million to 1.7 million tires a year.
No financial details were disclosed.

after the EMS realignment and dol-
lar sentiment was negative.

Despite intervention by the
Bundesbank, the dollar fell to
1.8908 DM in London, its lowest
since November 1980, and below a
key support level of 1.90 DM. That
compared with 1.9180 on Friday.

In Frankfurt, the Bundesbank
bought \$264 million, dealers said.
The dollar was fixed at 1.908, down
from 1.9189 Friday.

In Zurich, the dollar fell to
1.5867 from 1.6063 Friday. It
dropped to 1.5805 in after-hours
trading, its lowest since January
1980.

The dollar also closed at 156.58
yen in London, up from 158.10
Friday, and at 6.2850 French
francs, down from 6.3993. The
pound closed at \$1.4905, up from
\$1.4775 Friday.

Meanwhile, the French franc
failed to hit its new ceiling rate in
Paris as would be expected after a
realignment, but performed well

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	P/L
Deutsche mark	1.8908	1.9180
Swiss franc	1.5865	1.6065
Japanese yen	157.40	158.30
French franc	6.3065	6.3993

Source: Reuters

against non-EMS currencies. The
franc was fixed at 3.3213 DM,
down from 3.3303 Friday, its previ-
ous floor in the EMS.

In Frankfurt, the mark was fixed
at 3.0125 francs, up from 3.003
Friday, but below its new floor rate
against the franc of 3.2792.

Dealers in Frankfurt and Tokyo
pointed out that after earlier re-
alignments the mark had settled to
its floor rate and the French franc
had hit its EMS ceiling.

Dealers in Frankfurt immedi-
ately predicted a new EMS re-
alignment.

Dealers in Paris were equally
pessimistic, judging the re-
alignment insufficient to calm the mar-
ket. (Reuters, AFP)

CHILE:
Market Rebounds

(Continued from first finance page)

The trading at the bolsa in Santi-
ago's banking district is in a drafty,
old wood-paneled office building,
where the cracked walls are still
under repair from an earthquake
last year. The opening style is
traditional.

When the opening bell sounds at
11 A.M., the proceedings resemble
a two-ring cock fight, with bro-
kers shouting and clerks chalking
quotations on blackboards.

But sophisticated tools are also
at work. A \$1 million Wang BS-300
computer has been installed to feed
market quotations and financial
data 300 terminals throughout
Chile. The system can be tapped
into for a small fee.

Mr. Blanco said plans include
operating a futures and option
market this year.

The big jump in stock trading
came in October when majority
stakes in state enterprises, such as
Socimin, a nitrate company, and
Chimeno, an electricity company,
were sold.

This was followed by the sale of
a majority of Compania de Acero del
Pacifico, the state steel company,
and IANSA, which owns sugar
refineries. In both cases, foreign
investors received shares at a discount.

The privatization policy, with
diffusion of ownership, is one of
the main political goals of Chile's
extremely conservative military re-
gime.

CHART: Computers Show Where Power Really Lies

(Continued from first finance page)

gaining attention is its ability to
identify the informal communi-
cation network that many business
analysts have concluded is integral
to effective management.

Netmap officials cite studies
showing that most internal com-
munication is lateral, and thus is
not reflected in chain-of-command
organization charts. Netmap says
its diagrams show which employees
are making decisions and where
greater interaction is needed.

One Netmap client was the man-
ufacturing division of a large tele-
communications company in the
threes of deregulation. (Netmap
does not disclose clients' identities
because the analysis is considered
confidential.) This division thought
that by increasing its sales and mar-
keting employees, it could trans-
form itself into a marketing-orient-

ed company. It hired Netmap to
verify this shift.

Netmap first asked the 101 top
executives to determine which
workers they had contact with and
how important that interaction was
on a scale of 1 to 10. The program
then went to work, throwing out all
links not confirmed by both sides,
and removing biases so that em-
ployees who rated all associations
as 9s would have their scores low-
ered if the other person thought the
links were only 2s.

Netmap then grouped employees
in networks where they had the
most proven contacts. These net-
works were represented by circles,
and employees with confirmed
links were connected by lines.

Employees who interacted with
many other people were dubbed
"bleeders" because the link by their
names was so thick. Those with no
links were called "detached iso-

lates" and often became candidates
for reassignment or dismissal.

In the case of the telecommuni-
cations company, the principal
message was that the engineering
department was still dominant.
Netmap showed no links between
the marketing and finance depart-
ments, and only limited communi-
cation among marketing, sales and
production. The chief financial of-
ficer was linked to only one other
individual in his department.

Netmap also allows manage-
ment to see how closing a plant,
naming a new president or depart-
ment head, or selling or buying a
company would change the organiza-
tion.

"We are just the diagnosticians,"
said James L. Kelly, Netmap's
president and chief executive offi-
cer. "It's up to the client to do what
he will."

Swiss Banks Asked to Tighten Secrecy Rules

ZURICH — Embarrassed by
their country's reputation as a cen-
ter for laundering dubious funds,
Swiss banking authorities have
urged banks to tighten what is re-
garded as a loophole in their se-
crecy rules.

A spokesman for the Swiss
Banking Commission, which regu-
lates banks, said it sent a letter to
the Swiss Bankers' Association late
last month urging its members to
restrict customers' ability to con-
ceal their identity.

Under a 10-year-old unofficial
agreement, banks are obliged to
learn the names of clients who de-

posit money. But the commission
believes that the agreement, which
is due to be revamped in October,
has a major loophole.

If a customer is represented by a
Swiss lawyer or fiduciary agent, the
bank merely needs a written assur-
ance — the "B form" — that the
unnamed customer is not missing
the system for criminal purposes.

"We would like the use of this 'B
form' to be drastically reduced,"
the banking commission spokes-
man, Kurt Hauri, said.

He reported that the commission
also said in its letter that it wanted
reinforcement of a clause, dropped in
1982, obliging banks not to do
business with funds they knew were

associated with actions that would
be criminal under Swiss law.

The clause was dropped on the
insistence of banks that felt the
point was already covered by Swiss
law.

Mr. Hauri said the new propos-
als were suggestions and could not
be binding. The bankers' associa-
tion has been working since last
September to draw up new rules.

Switzerland, long accused of
providing a refuge for shady funds,
has received more unwelcome pub-
licity from the revelation that a
Swiss bank account was used to
recycle money from U.S. arms sales
to Iran.

THE EUROMARKETS

\$150 Million Bond for NTT Attracts Attention

By Christopher Pizze

REUTERS

LONDON — Secondary market
trading of the Eurobond market
ended little changed Monday after
a fairly quiet day's trading, dealers
said. In the primary market the
Japanese \$150 million bond for
Nippon Telegraph & Tele-
phone Corp., which proved a great
success with investors.

Dealers added that, overall, the
realignment of currencies within
the European Monetary System
had little effect on the market, al-
though prices of French franc
bonds rose sharply after the agree-
ment and amid signs that public
sector strikes in France may be
nearing an end.

The \$150 million bond for NTT
pays 7 1/2 percent over seven years

and was priced at 100 1/4 to yield
about 7 3/4 basis points over equiv-
alent U.S. Treasury securities at the
lunch. The lead manager was Ben-
guet Paribas Capital Markets.

One trader said the issue was
"realistically to slightly generously
priced" and noted that it ended
within the 1 1/4 percent selling con-
cession at a discount of 1 1/16
percent. The total fees were 1 1/2
percent.

A trader at a house involved in
the issue said, "It took no time to
get the (co-management) group to-
gether. This deal should make
money for all concerned."

In the Deutsche mark sector,
Commerzbank Overseas Finance
NV issued a 400 million DM bond
paying 5 1/2 percent over five years
and priced at par. Commerzbank
AG was the guarantor and lead
manager.

**Monday's
OTC
Prices**

NASDAQ prices as of
4 P.M. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100	High	Low	4 P.M. Close
120	115	IBM	4.0	115	115	115	115
120	115	IBM	4.0	115	115	115	115
120	115	IBM	4.0	115	115	115	115
120	115	IBM	4.0	115	115	115	115
120	115	IBM	4.0	115	115	115	115
120	115	IBM	4.0	115	115	115	115
120	115	IBM	4.0	115	115	115	115
120	115	IBM	4.0	115	115	115	115
120	115	IBM	4.0	115	115	115	115
120	115	IBM	4.0	115	115	115	115

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100	High	Low	4 P.M. Close
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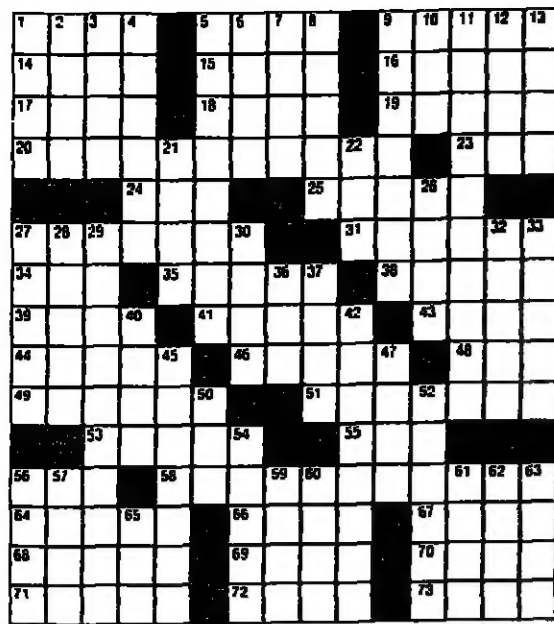
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ACROSS

1 Unskilled persons
5 Comic Wilson
9 Havana, e.g.
14 "L..." - Louis XIV
15 Sardinian coins
16 Worship
17 Provençal
18 Austen novel
19 For rent
20 Snoopy's aerial adversary
23 "..." - "Kapital"
24 Work unit
25 One-man boat
27 Pleasure-loving
31 Tape or wire joining
34 Former hockey All Star
35 Kind of owl
38 TV's... Wences
39 Longest sentence
41 Understanding of
43 Exchange premium
44 Moves quickly
46 Textile workers
48 Purpose
49 Mexican dish

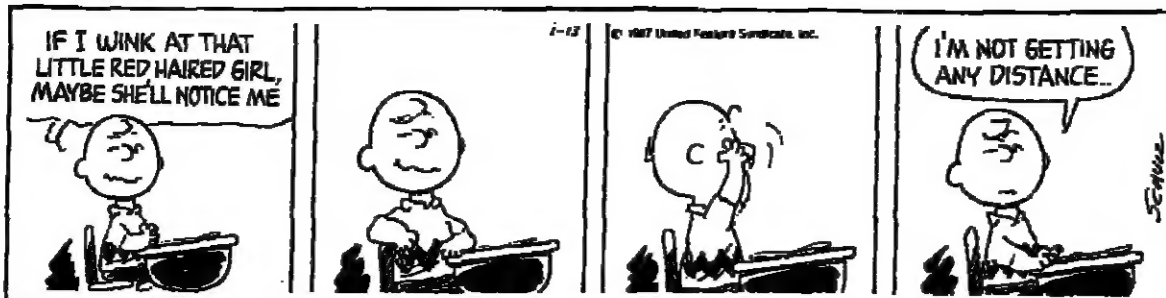
DOWN

1 Adroit
2 The former
3 Just sufficient
4 Kind of record
5 Reaching maturity
6 Branch
7 "..." - La Douce
8 Boscs
9 Herbal plants
10 Nuptials
65 Vegas

51 Football play
53 Arabian
55 He treats pets
56 Swindle
58 Peter Pan's adversary
64 Word of surrender
66 Pisa's river
67 "Winnie"
68 "Merry"
69 Ballet skirt
70 Monk's quarters
71 Prepare (low)
72 Receives
73 Daytime TV feature

42 Prior
45 Kitchen gadgets
47 Swedish explorer Hedin
50 Distinctive
52 Rules of conduct
54 Petty quarrels
56 Ism
57 Rare person
58 Adjust exactly
59 La
61 Ersatz butter
62 Spanish cooking pot
63 Seaweed
65 Vegas

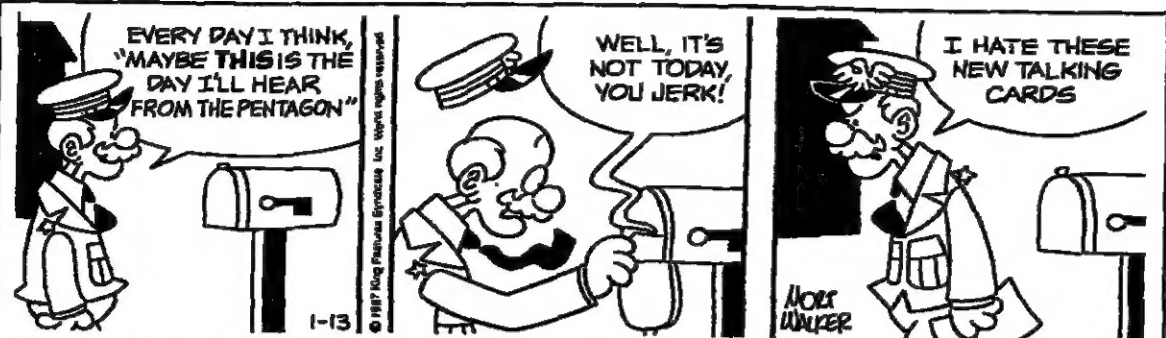
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOIDT
LAASI
CHALUN
UPLARB

Answer: TIDY, LASS, CHALUN, UPLARB

Now arrange the circles letters to form the words below, as suggested by the above clues, as suggested by the above clues.

Answer: TIDY, LASS, CHALUN, UPLARB

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BOOKS

SPRING JAUNTS: Some Walks, Excursions & Personal Explorations of Town, Country & Seashore

By Anthony Bailey. 239 pages. \$16.95. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by John Gross

ANTHONY BAILEY has gathered together five travel pieces, reports from the Isle of Wight and the River Severn in England, from the River Boyne in Ireland, from New Hampshire and the Côte d'Azur.

They make delightful reading. Bailey knows how to hit off a scene with a few rapid strokes; he is equally alert to the quiddity of a place or a personality, and he imparts information so neatly that you scarcely realize how much he has packed in.

Not all the "spring jaunts" took place in the spring, but in every case Bailey set out impelled by what he calls "spring feelings," a mood of eagerness and renovation. My own favorite among the five pieces is the first, an account of a counterclockwise progress round the Isle of Wight—"some ninety thousand acres inhabited by a similar number of people," off the English coast south of Southampton.

A small island, but an island crowded with history, or at any rate with social history. Take the gentle little resort of Ventnor, for instance. In the 1830s it was popularized as a salubrious spot for consumptives by Sir James

Clark, the physician who earlier in his career had been consulted by the consumptive John Keats in Rome and failed to diagnose what was wrong with him.

Or you can go back further—as Bailey did—to the tiny church near St. Catherine's Point ("a thirteenth-century stone shed") where one of the original doorways was blocked up in 1754 after the rector, hurrying in to conduct a service, hit his head on the lintel and died.

The danger with impressionistic travel writing is that it can easily become a mere quest for quaintness. This is something that Bailey manages to avoid, however. His involvement with his material goes too deep, and to one degree or another all the journeys in "Spring Jaunts" are "personal explorations."

In the case of the Isle of Wight, the personal links are very direct. Bailey's father was born there; Bailey spent his summers there as a child, and his uncle is a prominent local citizen—among other things, the chairman of the Board of Visitors to Freshwater, the maximum-security jail in the heart of the island.

In Ireland, Bailey had a traveling companion, the poet Seamus Heaney. Together they followed the course of the Boyne, which is a holy river in Irish mythology, and a blood-stained river in Irish history—the anniversary of William III's victory at the Boyne in 1690 is still the most emotionally charged date on the Ulster Protestant calendar.

In "Promenade des Anglais," Bailey describes a stay in Nice, his first since his honeymoon there 20 years before. In "Memories of a Day's Walk From Massachusetts to Maine," he describes a perambulation along the coastline of New Hampshire. Both pieces have many vivid touches and amusing asides, but neither is as substantial as the account of an elderly craftsman called Eustace Rogers, reputed to be the last coracle-maker in England, and of the trip that Bailey took down the River Severn in one of his boats. (A coracle is a small round craft of hides or waterproof cloth stretched over a wicker frame.)

In the course of this piece, Bailey brings to life a pocket of rural England called Coalbrookdale that was also one of the cradles of the Industrial Revolution. Eustace Rogers emerges as someone very much living in the present, while the keynote of the author's maiden voyage down the Severn is one of exhilaration.

John Gross is on the staff of the New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE West German grandmaster Robert Huebner, underdog by a poor start, won the Solingen International Tournament in West Germany with a score of 8½-2½.

Tied for second place were the British grandmaster Nigel Short and Ralf Lau of West Germany, each with 7½-3½. This represented Lau's third and final norm for grandmaster rank.

In the first round, Huebner tried a doctrinaire queen maneuver and was brilliantly smashed by the Brazilian international master Jaime Sanyo-Neto.

One of the few traps in the positional Rasi Opening would arise if Black made the mistake of playing to win a pawn with 5... BxN; 6 BxN, PxP; 7 Pxp, Q-Q5; 8 Q-Q3, QxR; 9 O-O threatens 10 B-N2 and 9... Q-K4; 10 QxP is disastrous for Black.

Huebner's 10... Q-R3? was an extravagant assault on the light squares in the white position that left his queen defenseless. Apparently, 12... P-B4 was supposed to provide tactical justification, but he had not analyzed the consequences deeply enough.

In particular, he had underestimated Sanyo-Neto's fine exchange sacrifice with 14... BxP; 15 P-QN4 After 15... BxR, the Brazilian could not have won the queen by 16 N-B7 because 16... P-Q6; 17 Q-N3, NxP; 18 P-N4, Q-R4 will cost White material.

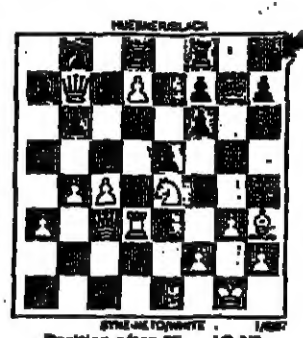
However, his real plan, the exchange sacrifice with 16 Rxb1, saw the black queen remain in jeopardy at Q3 and White obtain great positional advantage.

The effort Huebner had to make at moves 16-20 to prepare for a queen retreat was enormous. Besides, after 21 N-Q6, N-N2; 22 P-N4, Sanyo-Neto had a powerful passed QP for the exchange.

On 26 Q-B3, the capture with 26... NxP? should have yielded White two minor pieces for a rook and pawns after 27 Q-Q2, QxP; 28 Q-N2; 29 N-N2, QxR; 30 Q-Q4, P-K4; 31 Q-Q6.

On 27... Q-N2, Sanyo-Neto struck the decisive blow with 28 NxP! The main point of the knight sacrifice was that, after 32 R-Q5!, there was no way to stop the deadly 33 B-B5ch except by dropping the queen with 32... QxR; 33 P-Q2.

After 35 Q-K7, the capture with 35... Rxf3? would lose the knight to 36 QK8ch. After 37 Bxf3, there was no use in playing 37... R-B2 (or 37... Rxf3; 38 Q-K5ch, K-N1; 39 B-K6. Huebner gave up.



Position after 27... Q-N2

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White	Black	White	Black
1. Nf3	1... e6	15. Qd2	15... Qd7
2. e4	2... d5	16. Qd3	16... Qd8
3. e5	3... dxe4	17. Qd4	17... Qd7
4. Qe2	4... e5	18. Qd5	18... Qd8
5. Qd3	5... e6	19. Qd6	19... Qd7
6. Qd4	6... e7	20. Qd7	20... Qd8
7. Qd5	7... e8	21. Qd8	21... Qd9
8. Qd6	8... e9	22. Qd9	22... Q10
9. Qd7	9... e10	23. Q10	23... Q11
10. Qd8	10... e11	24. Q11	24... Q12
11. Qd9	11... e12	25. Q12	25... Q13
12. Q10	12... e13	26. Q13	26... Q14
13. Q11	13... e14	27. Q14	27... Q15
14. Q12	14... e15	28. Q15	28... Q16

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Jan. 12

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,234.56	+12.34
Brussels	1,567.89	+15.67
Frankfurt	1,890.12	+18.90
London	2,123.45	+21.23
Paris	2,456.78	+24.56
Stockholm	2,789.01	+27.89
Switzerland	3,012.34	+30.12
Vienna	3,345.67	+33.45
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Giants Blow Past Redskins, 17-0, and Earn Their First Super Bowl Berth

Green Bay and 216 against San Francisco. Morris's respective figures for those games were 28 carries for 179 yards, 22 for 115 yards and 24 for 159 yards. Against the Redskins this season, he ran for 18 yards in the first game and 62 in the



to close cover on his opponent. If he goes behind, he tries to wear down the other boat with quicker maneuvering.

Cornier relies heavily on pure boat speed. Stars & Stripes tends to excel in a straight line. The boat is slower to move through a tack than

the opponent. It's easy to arrest Cornier. In match-racing duels, a common tactic is the stars to try to stop the boat on the opponent's stern. The position enables the boat from behind to control the boat ahead. Cornier's circling is often the result, with one boat trying to shake the other off its stern.

After the start, Stars & Stripes may go off on her own. Cornier usually plays off windshifts more than other skippers. It was a tactic for which he was severely criticized in the deciding America's Cup race of 1983 when his 12-meter, Liberty, lost to Australia II. Cornier defended the tactic, pointing out that his team's ability to pick windshifts was one of the few advantages he had over the rest of the fleet.

"They take every windshift," Dickinson said about Stars & Stripes. "If they can't get back to the other boat on a good windshift, they don't do it. It makes it hard if you are the other boat. You've got to

in order to bolster his stamina. On Monday, with an array of powerful groundstrokes, he looked capable of going five strong sets.

Mylca Mouton was among the fastest-rising singles players in the world. She costed West German, teen-age Claudia Porwicz, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, to earn a meeting with fellow American Pam Shriver, the tournament's No. 3 seed.

Julie Richardson of New Zealand beat Michelle Turk of Australia, 6-1, 6-3 to set up a second-round match with second-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, the 1980 Australian open winner. (AP, UPI)

you can change the bellgame. You can make them sit the race you want to sit. What it means is that you say directly between the other two best and the next mark, they can't get past you.

"I think the plan is to make sure that Stars & Stripes is ahead of New Zealand at the first mark. He is confident that he can gain time on Dickson in the next leg, which is sailed downwind, and widen the gap on the next beat to windward."

"This is our World Series coming up," said Cormier. "We don't have any excuses. We're ready. If he beats us, more power to him."

[illegible]

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